BAKING POWDER.
ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
AKING
WDER
made from Grape Cream of Tartar,
ly for this Powder from the Wine
Always uniform and wholesome.
all Grocers. A pound can mailed
age paid, on receipt of 80 cents.
POWDER CO., 171 Duane-st., New
powders contain alum; dangerous
em. especially when offered loose or
CTION SALES.
POMEROY & CO.,
ers. 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
ng, May 20, at 9:30 o'clock,
CIAL SALE OF
NITURE!
ooms, 78 and 80 Randolph-st., Ele-
Second-Hand Parlor Suits, Parlor,
ing room Furniture, Tables, Chairs,
etc., etc. A full line New Mixt
arge number good Used Carpets,
ing Goods, Cook Stoves, Refrig-
ock of a Retail Grocery, etc., etc.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 & 80 Randolph-st.
1 STATE-ST.
CATALOGUE SALE
AUCTION.
AND RARE COLLECTION OF
Marble Statuary
sian Figures.
-Day Clocks, Vases, Card Receivers,
ngue; Fruit Stands, Groups, Ani-
No. 161 State-st.,
nesday Mornings, May 20 and 21,
, 2:30 and 8 p. m. each day.
ue Monday afternoon and evening.
ITE.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.
L ESTATE.
ET SALE AT AUCTION OF
IDENCE LOTS,
Horn-st., between Eighteenth and
ulina and Wood-sts., Lots 66 to 75 in-
; lots 24 by 125 feet each.
3, at 2 p. m., on the Grounds.
e is very eligibly situated in a rap-
ighborhood, near churches, schools,
for Residence Purposes.
-av. cars to Ashland-av. within three
ery. Sale peremptory. No reserve
easy and will be wounded at sale.
ation inquire of
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.
P. GORE & CO.,
and 82 Wabash-av.
R TRADE SALE
Y GOODS
20, 9:30 a. m., Clothing, Woolens,
mere Shawls, Straw Goods, Bank-
Goods, White Goods, etc., etc.
O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
EDNESDAY,
21, we shall sell
AUCTION.
Large & Choice
Line of
hoes & Slippers
ful attention of the Trade is called.
mpt.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.
RSDAY,
9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE
ry & Glassware.
W. G. Ware. 25 casks American
ass Brown and Yellow Ware. Al-
and Decorated Ware.
country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.
E. RADDIN & CO.,
rs, 137 and 139 Wabash-av.
E AUCTION SALE
TS & SHOES,
day, May 20.
GOODS,
nesday, May 21.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.
RSHEIM, BARKER &
l Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
osing Sale
Oil Paintings
T OUR STORES,
86 Randolph-st.,
a. m. and 2:30 p. m.
CE. WE MUST CLOSE
E SALE TO-DAY.
LERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
SANDERS & CO.,
0 and 132 Wabash-av.
N TRADE SALE
00 CASES
TS & SHOES
R MONTHS' CREDIT,
Wednesday Mornings, May
nd 21, at 9 o'clock.
den City and Weed & Reaver fine
AS. P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.
UTTERS & CO.,
ers. 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
THURSDAY TRADE SALE
GOODS,
Furnishing Goods, etc.,
Y 22, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our
ndolph-st.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
CANDIES.
CELEBRATED THROUGH-
out the Union—expressed to
all parts, 1 lb. and upward, at
25, 40, 60c per lb. Address
orders, GUNTHER, Confec-
tioner, Chicago.
SEEDS.
S OF ALL KINDS.
Send for catalogue.
HOVEY & CO.,
56 MADISON-ST.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. WEDNESDAY MAY 21, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Will buy a Genteel Suit, made to order, and in higher priced goods you may be sure of saving from $10 to $15, for we are satisfied with a smaller profit than is usually asked.

A. J. Nutting & Co.

104 & 106 MADISON-ST.

C. O. D. Clothiers for Men & Boys AND Custom Tailors.

PROPOSALS.

FUEL SUPPLY.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Committee on Public Service of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, at the office of the Clerk of the Board, Room 4 Criminal Court Building, 89 to 1 o'clock p. m., of Monday, May 26, for the SUPPLY OF FUEL required for use in the various institutions of the county for the season commencing Aug. 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as follows:

HARD COAL, large and small egg, 900 tons at the NORMAL SCHOOL, at Englewood.

HARD COAL, large and small egg, 2,000 tons at COUNTY HOSPITAL, cor. West and Harrison-sts.

HARD COAL, large and small egg, 2,500 tons at the INSANE ASYLUM and POOR-HOUSE, at Jefferson (cars run within three miles).

HARD COAL, large and small egg, 500 tons (including about 200 tons) at the JAIL AND CRIMINAL COURT BUILDINGS, Commissioners' Rooms, Probate Court, and Recorder's Office.

WILMINGTON, INDIANA BLOCK, BRIAR HILL, or ERIE COAL, 3,000 tons, more or less, on orders for outdoor relief by the COUNTY AGENTS, in half-ton lots.

PROPOSALS will also be received for TWICE the number of TONS mentioned above, of Wilmington, Indiana Block, Briar Hill, or Erie Coal, for each of the different institutions above named.

PROPOSALS to be made for the different institutions separately, and as a whole. The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

All bids must be accompanied by a bond of $200 with at least two sureties to be conditioned upon the bid being awarded to their entering into a contract.

Bids must be addressed "Fuel Supply Committee on Public Service, Room 4 Criminal Court Building, City."

E. F. C. KLOKKE, County Clerk.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Johnson's New Method of Harmony.

By A. N. JOHNSON. ($1.60). Just Published.

This new book is so simple and clear in its explanations that any music teacher or amateur can get an excellent idea of the science, by simply reading it through. At the same time a most thorough course is marked out for those who wish to be composers, including work for many months, without, or still better with a teacher. Thousands can now learn that have not hitherto been able to do so.

THE GOSPEL OF JOY is received with the greatest favor by all who have examined it, and is, in fact, already a great success. Send for it. Use it in Conventions, Sabbath-School Gatherings, and "Consecration," Camp, Praise, and Prayer Meetings. ($35.)

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC. (50 cts.) W. H. Cummings.

PIANOFORTE PRIMER. (80 cts.) Ernst Paner.

ORGAN PRIMER. (80 cts.) Dr. Stainer.

These are called "Primers," but are really handsome and valuable books, containing so much information, so many illustrations, cuts, and exercises, as more properly to deserve the name of "Instruction Books." They are part of the magnificent stock of Novello, Ewer & Co., London (of whom Ditson & Co. are the exclusive American Agents), and indicate the great value of the Oratorios, Cantatas, Choruses (bound and unbound), Glees, Anthems, etc., etc., which are always on hand. Every leader, teacher, and organist should have a catalogue, which will be sent free on application.

Any book mailed, post-free, for retail price.

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General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. P., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

SAINT LAURENT, Jouin.....Wed., May 21, 5:30 a.m.
AMERIQUE, Delord..Wednesday May 28, 10:30 a. m.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, June 4, 5 a. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; second Cabin, $65. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn at Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to sell.

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Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These Steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

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Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green. H. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. R., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.

JAMES WARBASSE, General Western Manager, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Austin Baldwin & Co., Gen'l Ag'ts, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

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DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician, 430 W. Randolph-st.,

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Call attention to the large lines and LOW PRICES now offered in MEN'S UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, and FURNISHING GOODS.

The stock embraces all grades, from low cost to best foreign fabrics.

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GAUZE SHIRTS at 25, 40, and 50 cents each.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!

FANCY HALF HOSE at 25, 40, and 50 cents per pair.

NOVELTIES in FRENCH LISLE and ENGLISH COTTON HALF-HOSE.

AN UNUSUAL DISPLAY OF

FINE FURNISHINGS AND NECKWEAR.

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WEBSTER & COMPANY

Are manufacturing a number of Novelties in Millinery, and have a large lot of Imported French Novelties in Summer Goods, selling as low as the lowest, at their salesrooms.

107 STATE-ST.

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IMMENSE BARGAINS FOR THE BOYS AND CHILDREN.

We offer to-day 100 Children's Fancy Cassimere Short Pant Suits, ages from 4 to 10 years, at the low price of $1.25 each, which is half price.

1,000 prs. of Children's Short Pants, all sizes and colors, extra good style, and well made. This line of pants will be closed at 50c per pair. An Extraordinary Bargain.

150 Children's Sailor Suits, made from Blue Flannel, warranted Indigo, at the astonishing low price of $2. Sold everywhere at $3.50 and $4.

100 Children's Metropolitan Cassimere Suits, light and dark colors, ages from 4 to 10 years. This line of suits will be closed at $2.50 per suit, just half price.

100 Boys' Cassimere Suits, elegantly made, sizes 10 to 16 years, marked down this morning from $9 to $6 to close quick.

More Bargains in our Youth's Department than ever before. Elegant Suits from $5 to $10. Small Size Men can be fitted in this department at 50c on the dollar.

1,000 Kilt Suits, sizes from 2 to 6 years, very stylish for Children. This line of suits marked down to the low price of $2 per suit.

Hundreds of Bargains in every department we have no time to advertise.

Large Lines of Summer Carriage Robes at half price.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 & 133 Clark-st., and 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors & Leading Manufacturers of the Country.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

SOME OF THE

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS

SAY THEY

PROPOSE DRIVING

(DRIVING was the word used),

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. out of the Tailoring business by making prices impossible to pay and make suits to order for twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-five dollars, and leave us a profit of five dollars on each suit. We started our immense Tailoring business, and by low prices and small profits induced thousands of men who had heretofore worn ready-made, to buy custom, thus giving hundreds of "Jour Tailors" work who otherwise would have had to seek other fields for their labor. Our success caused others to start in the same business. The result is that to-day in Chicago, the Jour Tailors as a class are in the most flourishing condition. **WE OF COURSE MEAN THE SKILLED WORKMEN.** Now, without any warning, a score of men march in a line into our store, with any garment they have taken out to make, and say, pay us OUR price, or go without our services, making a price which, including extras, means no money for Willoughby, Hill & Co., unless they raise their prices accordingly, which, if we do, throws very many of our customers back to ready-made.

Workingmen of Chicago! A skillful Journeyman Tailor, at our prices, can earn every week from fourteen to eighteen dollars if he work same as you do, ten hours each day. Don't you call that good pay?

WE OFFER NON-UNION MEN STEADY WORK THE YEAR ROUND, AT GOOD WAGES, BY THE WEEK OR by the PIECE.

EVERY Laborer is worthy of his hire, "no more," "no less."

"You shall do this," "You shall do that," cannot be said and carried out by employer or employe in this free country.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. don't want or need any man's money or any man's labor WITHOUT GIVING A FAIR EQUIVALENT.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BANKRUPT SALE OF M. KRONBERG

STILL CONTINUES, at STORE 167 STATE-ST., under Palmer House.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auctioneers.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

MATSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & JEWELERS

COR. STATE & MONROE STS. CHICAGO.

Are receiving daily large shipments of the FINEST QUALITY of

Silver-Plated Ware.

New Patterns in Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Butter Dishes, &c., &c.

Buy directly from us, and obtain Factory Prices with full discounts.

FIRM CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

I have this day associated with me in business my son, Edward L. Ryerson.

JOSEPH T. RYERSON.

The firm name hereafter will be Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Iron Merchants and Special Agents.

JOSEPH T. RYERSON,
EDWARD L. RYERSON.

Chicago, May 15, 1879.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership existing between J. P. Towler, R. S. Whitcomb, and S. S. Start, doing business under the name of Chicago Cedar Post Co., and J. P. Towler & Co., is this day and date dissolved by mutual consent. And we have appointed Flowden Stevens to settle all the business of aforesaid copartnership.

J. P. TOWLER,
R. S. WHITCOMB,
S. S. START.

Chicago, May 1, 1879.

J. P. TOWLER, as successor to the business of the Chicago Cedar Post Co., respectfully solicits your patronage.

TINWARE.

TINWARE.

The Chicago Stamping Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

10, 12 & 14 LAKE-ST.

DENTISTRY.

MCHESNEY BROTHERS' Dental Institute, corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Full Set, finest and best warranted, $8. Gold Plate, finest and best, warranted, $15. Experienced care and skill in Filling, ½ rates. Extracting without pain or danger.

DR. DAY, 183 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

BEST RUBBER OR CELLULOID $5.00
GOLD $10.00

My heavy Suction Plate never loosens while talking or eating. Fillings, ½ usual rates. Extracting without pain.

TO RENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT,

The 5-story and basement store, 179 and 181 Randolph-st.,

Formerly occupied by John Alston & Co., 40x165 feet; has two fire-proof vaults, etc. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY.

DESIRABLE LOFTS FOR RENT.

The Third and Fourth Floors of the New and Elegant Building 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.; they are very high and light, steam power and heat and steam elevator, and they will be rented at a low price.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK

ROOMS 33 & 34,

103 STATE-ST

Useful and Ornamental Articles received on sale. Orders taken for manufactures of Pickles, Preserves, Cakes, Fancy Articles, Plain Sewing, or anything which woman can make in her own home. All persons who desire to fill such orders are requested to apply at the Exchange, or to any member of the Society. Ladies interested in helping this praiseworthy object will find it not only to their advantage to patronize the Exchange, but will be able to assist some worthy woman whose needs they are personally interested in relieving. Fresh Cake received on order Wednesday and Saturday Mornings. Rooms open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SHIRTS.

ELDREDGE AND WOODBRIDGE

Manufacture SHIRTS from the Heaviest and Finest Fabrics in use. Satisfaction guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Pub. and Eng. Shirtings at Reduced Prices.

55 WASHINGTON-ST., near State.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,

222 WABASH-AV.

The ONLY Furniture Store in Chicago with an

Entire New Stock

All kinds of Furniture to furnish a house from garret to cellar,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE PURSES OF EVERY ONE.

We carry the largest line of Office Desks and Chairs in the city, at prices never before equaled.

We sell the BEST PATENT ROCKER in the world.

All Goods Guaranteed. Nothing but First-Class Goods Handled.

No trouble to show goods. Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Our Mr. WIRTS is of the late firm of COLBY & WIRTS, dissolved.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 WABASH-AV.,
Bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

NICKEL PLATING.

NICKEL PLATING.

To All Interested:

The CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS having been appointed Exclusive Agents in this territory for the use of the inventions patented by Dr. Isaac Adams, Jr., W. H. Remington, and Edward Weston, the validity of which have been fully sustained by the various U. S. Courts. This is to notify all interested that settlement for the past infringement and applications for license for the future, under said patents, must be made to our only authorized agents, The Chicago Nickel Works, J. HALL DOW, President, at their office, No. 99 Ohio-st., Chicago.

UNITED NICKEL CO.,
A. J. FORBES, Gen. Agt.

FINANCIAL.

City National Bank

CREDITORS.

The creditors are signing a petition to the Comptroller to have all the unimproved property advertised and disposed of, holding the bank building, which draws an income, until a good price is offered for it. CHARLES COMSTOCK, President of the Traders' Insurance Company, is receiving the petitions, and will see the matter attended to.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATES.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

MONEY

To LOAN on Chicago Real Estate, any amount, lowest rates. O. H. GLOVER, 71 Dearborn-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Legislative Bill Passed by the Senate, as Anticipated.

It Now Goes to the House for Concurrence in the Amendments.

The Warner Silver Bill Still Hangs Fire in the House.

An Adjournment Forced by the Friends of the Measure.

The Question of Seigniorage Proves to Be the Great Stumbling-Block.

Important Action Taken by the House Ways and Means Committee.

No Tariff or Other Revenue Measures to Be Reported at the Present Session.

Democratic Proposition to Disfranchise the People of the State of Iowa

By Declaring Vacant the Seats of All Her Representatives.

LEGISLATIVE BILL.

PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The Senate, after a prolonged and somewhat acrimonious discussion of the bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judical expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, quietly passed it this afternoon, by a vote of 37 yeas against 27 nays, and then adjourned over until Thursday, that Senators who are so disposed may attend the races over the Pimlico course, near Baltimore. This is in accordance with the ancient usage when both Houses of Congress used to adjourn on the day of the spring races on the track here, and nearly every one in public life, from the President of the United States down, used to attend. Gen. Jackson once had a colt which he had raised at the Hermitage brought here and entered for a race in the name of his private secretary. Nor did he ever forgive the owner of another colt which beat it badly.

THE DEBATE TO-DAY,

after the pyrotechnic display of yesterday, resembled the sputterings of a burnt-out Roman-candle or discharge of a sky-rocket. Indeed, the best speeches that were to have been made were not delivered for want of time. Gov. Whyte, of Maryland, who was expected to have spoken for twenty minutes, occupied an hour, and Mr. Jonas, of Louisiana, took an hour and a half with his version of the often repeated troubles at New Orleans, which Gov. Kellogg disposed of in about five minutes; but there was no time left for Edmunds, of Vermont; for Anthony, of Rhode Island; for Ingalls, of Kansas; and Call, of Florida, all of whom were prepared. Had they spoken a night session would have been inevitable, and those who are going to the races might not have

FELT FRESH AND JOLLY IN THE MORNING.

So the speeches were not made. Mr. Edmunds sarcastically moved to omit a part of the title, so that it would have read, "A bill for other purposes," but he was voted down. The bill was promptly enrolled with the amendments of the Senate, and it will be presented to the House at an early hour to-morrow. An effort will be made to have the Senate amendments concurred in without a committee of conference, and, if this can be done, the bill will reach the White House Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. That it will be promptly vetoed, no one doubts.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Consideration of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill was then resumed.

Mr. Saunders read a short speech in opposition to the bill, that the use of the military is necessary to secure fair elections in the South.

Mr. Whyte said that the political clauses of the bill were not extensive enough to meet his views, which were opposed to all Federal interference, civil or military, in State affairs. In his judgment, there is no such thing as a national election. Elections are either State or municipal. Senators and Representatives are agents, and responsible to the States.

The debate continued in a colloquial form between Messrs. Whyte, Hoar, Dawes, Windom, Conkling, and Edmunds. Then Mr. Jonas obtained the floor, and reviewed at length the history of the use of military in his State, and argued in favor of the repeal of the jurors' test oath. He denied the existence of a secret political organization in Louisiana, and said the White League existed in 1874, and then only being a society to protect the right of suffrage, and not destroy it, and working peaceably and not by night. Referring to the negro emigration, he said it was mostly from two parishes where the Republicans have for many years been overwhelmingly in the majority, so it could not be caused by Democratic oppression. The negroes were deceived, and thought they could live without working in Kansas. He closed by expressing the hope that Louisiana might be filled up by the immigration of good people, who would be cordially received, whether Republicans or Democrats, and that, with renewed capital and continued peace, his State might fulfil its glorious destiny.

MR. KELLOGG

said if he had time (it then being within two minutes of the time agreed upon for closing the debate) he could show that his colleague's statements were incorrect. Hardly a material allegation as to the elections was founded on fact. In 1868, the Republicans carried the State by more than 17,000 majority, while but six months after, in New Orleans, the Republicans cast only 276 votes. A few days before the election, so great was the terrorism, that colored men were dragged like hogs through the streets, leaving bloody marks where their bodies had trailed. They were thrown into carts and carried off to cemeteries. He had seen it himself. If his colleague wanted dates he would furnish them.

The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, Mr. Kellogg suspended his remarks.

After discussion pro and con, the Senate decided to adhere to the previous understanding, and proceeded to vote.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Edmunds' motion to strike out the clauses repealing the statutes relative to the test oath was lost—yeas, 26; nays, 37.

Mr. Edmunds then moved to strike out the clause establishing the mode of drawing United States jurors. Lost—yeas, 37; nays, 37.

He then moved to strike out the clauses repealing the statutes relating to the United States Deputy-Marshals and Supervisors of Election. Lost—yeas, 37; nays, 37.

He then moved to strike out the clauses repealing Sec. 5,523, Revised Statutes, which punishes interference with or obstruction of Deputy-Marshals and Supervisors of Election in the performance of their duties. Lost—yeas, 37; nays, 37.

PASSED.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, —37 yeas, 27 nays,—as follows:

YEAS.		
Bailey,	Harris,	Randolph,
Bayard,	Hereford,	Ransom,
Beck,	Houston,	Saulsbury,
Call,	Johnston,	Slater,
Cockrell,	Jonas,	Thurman,
Coke,	Jones (Fla.),	Vance,
Davis (W. Va.),	Kernan,	Voorhees,
Eaton,	Lamar,	Walker,
Garland,	McDonald,	Wallace,
Gordon,	McPherson,	Whyte,
Groome,	Maxey,	Williams,
Grover,	Morgan,	Withers—37.
Hampton,		

NAYS.		
Allison,	Chandler,	Logan,
Anthony,	Conkling,	McMillan,
Bell,	Edmunds,	Morrill,
Blaine,	Ferry,	Paddock,
Booth,	Hill (Col.),	Platt,
Bruce,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Burnside,	Ingalls,	Saunders,
Cameron (Pa.),	Kellogg,	Teller,
Cameron (Wis.),	Kirkwood,	Windom—27.

Messrs. Hill (Ga.), Farley, Butler, and Vest, who would have voted aye, were paired, respectively, with Messrs. Dawes, Jones (Nev.), Hamlin, Plumb, and Carpenter, who would have voted no.

THE WAY OUT.

PLAN OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The bill introduced by Senator McDonald in the Senate today is the first recent indication that a plan as to final action has been formed by the Democrats. That bill has been agreed upon by leading Democrats at private conferences as a measure upon which they will stand as a substitute for the political amendments to the Army bill. The Democrats pretend to have knowledge that the President would sign this McDonald bill, in which event they would immediately pass the Army bill. As to the Legislative bill, the programme is understood to be, after the bill shall be vetoed, to pass the political features of it as separate bills. They then, with the possible exception of the jurors, test oath, will, of course, be vetoed. Then they will introduce the Legislative Appropriation bill, with a proviso that no money appropriated by it shall be used for the payment of Deputy Marshals or Supervisors, and pass that bill. This plan contemplates the passage of both bills, but will necessitate considerable delay, as it can scarcely be executed before the middle of June. There is one difficulty in the way of the Democrats thus reaching their end of stopping the pay of Supervisors and Marshals, namely, that the appropriation for their services is made among the permanent appropriations, which Congress can only stop by a repeal of the laws containing them.

THE SILVER BILL.

DIFFICULT NAVIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 20.—The supporters of the Warner bill had a very hard fight in the House this afternoon, and the end is not yet. At one time during the day Mr. Warner was very jubilant, having carried his free-coinage section by three votes, but he was compelled to force an adjournment, owing to a substantial victory of his opponents. When the bill was taken up this morning, the previous question was operating upon the adoption of the third section. This is the section which contains the unlimited free-coinage feature of the bill, irrespective of the market price of the bullion, and gives, as the Republican opponents of the measure claim, the bullion dealers a large advantage.

THE FIRST MOVE

of the Republicans was to lay the section on the table. This was a very novel move, and none of the parliamentarians in the House could remember that it had ever been made before. The Democrats insisted that it was not in order to move to table one section of a bill, but the Speaker, after some reflection, was compelled to admit that under the rules, and logically, such a motion was in order. But he took pains to inform the Democrats that the effect of such a motion, should it prevail, would be to lay the whole bill upon the table. This movement was made by the Republicans because Warner had manifestly broken his agreement in declining to permit a vote to be taken upon the Fort amendment. Warner, however, insisted that he

NEVER HAD MADE ANY AGREEMENT.

The vote was taken. The result was that the House, by the very scanty majority of four votes, —the vote being 112 yeas to 116 nays,—refused to table it. The Republicans, almost without exception, voted to table. Warner was then triumphant, and was about to force his measure through the House under the whip and spur, when he encountered an unexpected obstacle. The Republicans, outraged at so flagrant a breach of faith, gave notice that unless they were allowed to vote upon the Fort amendment they should refuse to vote at all, and thus leave the House without a quorum. Warner insisted in his unfair and foolish course. The result was that

THERE WAS NO QUORUM,

and that he was finally forced by his own side to permit the Fort amendment to be voted upon. This amendment authorized full and free coinage, upon the condition, however, that the bullion could be deposited at its actual market-value, not exceeding par, and to receive in payment standard silver dollars. The Fort amendment was rejected by a vote of 165 yeas to 118 nays. This was a peculiar vote. While some of the silver men voted for it, a considerable number of the gold men opposed it;—on the ground, evidently, that they feared it would strengthen the bill, and, if incorporated in it, might result in the passage of the bill.

The struggle over the third section was then ended, that section being adopted by 113 yeas to 110 nays. The Warner men thought their fight was over, but

MET A NEW OBSTACLE

in an amendment proposed to Sec. 4 by Mr. Marsh, of Illinois. The amendment related to the charges for minting and refining, and provided "that the charges for converting gold and silver bullion into coin shall be the difference between the market value in New York of the bullion and the legal-tender value of the coin." This was an ingenious statement in a different form of the amendment proposed by Mr. Fort. The effect of it would be to give the profit of coinage to the Government. To the very great surprise of the friends of the Warner bill, the Marsh amendment

WAS ADOPTED.

It was difficult for the House to face the square issues as between the holders of the bullion and the Government, and to decide to give the bullion-holders the profit. The Republicans clinched their point on the Marsh amendment by a vote of 116 yeas to 105 nays, so that it is incorporated in the section beyond the power to reconsider. The affirmative vote was almost entirely Republican. A few of the Eastern hard-money men, such as Morse, of Massachusetts, O'Reilly and Wood, of New York, voted with the Republicans, as did Springer, of Illinois. No Republican voted against the proposition to give the Government the profit.

The announcement of this result was applauded on the Republican side, when Warner, thoroughly frightened, moved to adjourn. The contest is to be renewed to-morrow, and, unless Warner can receive more reinforcements, the fourth section of the bill will have to be entirely abandoned, or the real object for which the bill was introduced will be defeated. There are intimations to-night that the Warner men to-morrow will propose to abandon the fourth section.

ITS FUTURE PREDICTED.

Mr. Buckner, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, expressed the opinion to-night that the Warner Silver bill will fail of passage. In the event that it does, he has ready a bill to offer from that Committee which he will present as a compromise. His bill proposes, first, that the Government shall have whatever profit there is in coinage; second, that whenever bullion and coin are at par there shall be free coinage; and, third, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be compelled to coin 4,000,000 standard silver dollars monthly as the minimum. This is the present maximum under the silver-dollar law of last year.

There is a rivalry between the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, from which the Warner bill comes, and the Committee on Banking and Currency over the subject of jurisdiction of the questions involved in the Warner bill, and the Banking and Currency Committee will not be displeased to have the Coinage Committee defeated.

THE VOTING.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Consideration was resumed of the Warner Silver bill, the question being on the third section, allowing a deposit of bullion at any mint and its being coined for the benefit of the owner.

Mr. Conger moved to lay the section on the table. Defeated—yeas, 112; nays, 116.

The effect of the adoption of the motion would have been to kill the bill.

Mr. Conger appealed to Mr. Warner to allow a vote to be taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Fort, but which had been excluded under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. Warner declined to consent.

Mr. Conger thereupon gave notice that his side of the House would decline to vote on the third section, and so when the vote was taken upon it there were but 101 members voting.

Mr. Cox moved for a call of the House.

Mr. Townshend (Ill.) inquired whether there was no remedy for such revolutionary proceedings. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

The Speaker—The remedy is a call of the House.

Mr. Garfield—The remedy is to allow a vote on the amendment.

Mr. Clymer stated he was in the chair when Fort's amendment was offered, and it was his understanding then that

A VOTE WAS TO BE ALLOWED ON IT.

Mr. Garfield—That was the understanding on our side.

Mr. Warner denied that he had entered into any such agreement or arrangement.

Mr. Clymer suggested that, in the interest of harmony, and to advance the business of the House, a vote should be allowed on Fort's amendment.

Mr. Warner, again disclaiming any understanding that there should be a vote on the amendment, withdrew all objection to such vote, protesting, however, that this was not done under threat or bulldozing.

The motion for a call of the House was then withdrawn, and Mr. Fort's amendment was received and voted upon. It substitutes for the third section of the bill a provision that the owner of any silver bullion may deposit the same, in quantities of twenty ounces and over, at any mint at its actual market value in the United States (not exceeding par), which value shall be ascertained by and under regulations to be prescribed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; that such owner shall be entitled to

RECEIVE STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS

in payment therefor, and that such bullion so received shall be coined into standard dollars.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 104; nays, 118. There was a great deal of excitement during the taking of the vote. Messrs. Warner and Ewing were active in getting in negative votes, while Messrs. Garfield and others were active on the opposite side. When the roll-call was finished, the vote stood 98 to 98. Then the votes in the negative began to come in from a quarter whence they were least expected, and in quick succession Chittenden, Dwight, Einstein, McCook, Morton, O'Neil, Smith (Pa.), Hawley, and Miles voted "No," and other changes and additions were made, with the result as above announced.

The question then recurred on the third section, and it was agreed to—yeas, 118; nays, 110.

The question then recurred on the fourth section, which merely provides that the charges for melting and refining shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint.

Mr. Marsh submitted an amendment that the charges shall be the difference between the market value of bullion and legal-tender of coin. Agreed to—yeas, 117; nays, 105.

As the effect of this amendment was practically the same as that of the amendment offered by Mr. Fort, except that it did not involve the opponents of silver coinage in any inconsistency, the vote was

WATCHED WITH VERY KEEN INTEREST

on both sides, and the result was greeted with applause on the Republican side.

The Democrats and Greenbackers who voted for the amendment were: Beltzhoover, Bliss, Covert, De La Matyr, Dexter, Gibson, Hurd, Jones, Martin (Del.), Martin (N. C.), Morrison, Morse, O'Reilly, Poehler, Ross, Russell (N. C.), Springer, Talbot, and F. Wood.

The Republicans and Greenbackers who voted against it were: Daggett, Ford, Gillett, Kelley, Ladd, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, Weaver, and Yokum.

A motion to reconsider, and to lay that motion on the table (the parliamentary formula of making a vote final), was then made, and while the vote was being taken the record of the last vote was being critically examined by Ewing, Warner, and other Democrats, as if to see whether some changes might not be effected, but the result showed that those who voted for the amendment stood firm, the motion to lay on the table being carried by 116 to 105. The announcement of the result was again

GREETED WITH APPLAUSE

on the Republican side, and when Mr. Warner moved an adjournment the motion was met with shouts of triumphant laughter on the Republican side, and by a sarcastic inquiry on the part of Mr. Conger why the gentleman should obstruct public business, and whether there was no remedy for these revolutionary proceedings.

The motion was agreed to,—117 to 110,—and the House adjourned.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

TRYING TO CLOSE OUT THE CONCERN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The Select Committee of the Senate, appointed to investigate all matters pertaining to the Freedmen's Savings & Trust Company, met this morning, with every member present and Senator Bruce presiding.

Messrs. Creswell, Leipold, and Purvis, the Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress to close up the affairs of the institution, made a statement of their operations to date, presenting schedules showing the condition of the Company, and making a suggestion as to the course that should be pursued in the future. They said, with reference to the two principal items in the assets,—viz., real estate and notes,—that the latter were in process of collection; but as to the real estate they doubted whether it would be possible to realize upon it at present without suffering a heavy loss. They stated that a dividend of 30 per cent had already been paid, and that they hoped before long to be able to pay another dividend of 20 per cent, making 50 per cent in all. They urged that as a means of enabling them to do this, the Government should purchase the Freedmen's Bank Building in Washington, the greater part of which is now rented for the use of the Department of Justice.

Two drafts of bills were submitted by the Commissioners, designed to transfer the affairs of the Company to the Comptroller of the Currency, or such other officer of the Government as Congress might direct. The Commissioners have heretofore asked to be relieved from the duties imposed, and on subm

system at Chicago, St. Louis, and intermediate points.

THE IOWA ELECTION.

The majority of the House Elections Committee is said to be of opinion that there was no legal election in Iowa last year. Should this report be made, and be adopted by the House, it would vacate every seat in Iowa, including those held by the two Greenbackers. A curious circumstance is that Weaver, one of the Greenbackers, is a member of the Elections Committee.

ANOTHER CURIOUS APPOINTMENT

on the Elections Committee is that of Slemmons, of Arkansas, whose seat is contested, and who, of course, has the right, by virtue of this appointment, to sit as judge in his own case.

THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

Secretary Sherman this morning expressed the opinion that the 4 per cent refunding certificates would all be exhausted in ten days.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning considered the Wood final-adjournment resolution, and decided to take no action upon it until further developments. The general tone of the Committee is not to enter upon any legislation at this session relative to taxation, the income tax, or any similar measure.

The Committee, after passing upon two bills of a private character and discussing without a result propositions relative to the duty on quinine, indefinitely postponed the resolution introduced by Chairman Wood regarding the adjournment of the present session. The Committee then, after some discussion, agreed to the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Committee will not consider at this session any bills or joint resolutions affecting revenues, and that all such measures shall be laid over until the regular session in December.

A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

ARCHITECT HILL.

It was stated at the Treasury to-day that Secretary Sherman, without doubt, would immediately restore Supervising Architect Hill to his position in view of the fact that the case against him in Chicago has failed. Mr. Hill was only suspended from his office pending the trial.

THE DISTILLERS' BILL.

Senator Rush, on behalf of the Committee of Western Alcohol Dealers, made an argument today before the full Senate Committee in support of the Leakage bill. The Committee seemed favorably disposed towards the bill. The question was raised whether the bill was a revenue measure, and required to be originated in the House. The purpose of having it considered contemporaneously by the committees in both Houses is to have both Houses ready for action. The Sub-Committee of the House Ways and Means Committee has not yet reported on the subject to the full committee.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL.

The report of Elmer Washburn in the matter of the German National Bank of Chicago has not yet reached here, notwithstanding the notice which Comptroller Knox had received that it was about to be sent. Mr. Tumey, of Unicago, who seems to be very much interested in the document, has arrived here, and is very anxious to ascertain its purport.

A FLASH IN THE PAN.

It turns out that the Senate Democrats wasted one day and all their indignation at Postmaster-General Key for his alleged discourtesy in writing to a member of the Senate instead of the Committee on Appropriations. As a matter of fact, the Post-Office had addressed the Committee on the subject, and the letter had been lost after it reached its destination.

THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report, $1,180,700.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to report favorably on Gen. Hooker's proposition referring to the Court of Claims all questions of difference arising out of treaty stipulations with the Choctaw Nation.

SCALE CONTRACT.

The contract for supplying the Indian Department with scales has been awarded to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—In the Senate, Mr. McDonald asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President of the United States to employ the militia and land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the laws whenever their execution is obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial authorities, etc., and preventing the military from being used as a posse comitatus except in cases as authorized by the Constitution and laws.

Mr. Edmunds objected to the introduction of the bill, on the ground that previous notice had been given.

Mr. McDonald then withdrew the bill, and gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce it to-morrow.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) gave notice that he would move to reconsider the vote by which the question of providing a separate building for the Washington City Post-Office was postponed until next December.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the Senate took up the Contagious Diseases bill. Without taking any action thereon, adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE.

In the House, the business of the morning hour was the consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the transfer of cases from State to Federal Courts, and Mr. Urner concluded his argument against it. He said that there was but one power sovereign and supreme in this broad land, and that was the power of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Frye moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was defeated—yeas, 98; nays, 112. The vote was strictly a party one.

LIBEL SUIT.

Case of a Teacher of French Against Admiral Worden, of the United States Navy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20.—The celebrated case of Prof. Bernard Maurice, formerly a teacher of French at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, against Admiral J. N. Worden, United States navy, for slander, was begun in the Common Pleas Court to-day, and proceeded as far as the examination of one of the plaintiff's witnesses. The declaration of the plaintiff, as given in the opening statement of his counsel, is that Prof. Maurice, a native of France, came to the United States in 1861. After figuring as a teacher of his native language in several institutions of this country, he became attached to the United States Naval Academy, and St. John's College, also at Annapolis. He resigned in 1873, and went to Brooklyn, N. Y. Returning to Maryland in 1875, he applied for the Chair of French and Latin at the Maryland Agricultural College, but was unsuccessful. The reason for this he understood to be a certain damaging indorsement on his resignation of the Naval Academy Professorship by the Admiral, at that time, Commodore Worden, who recommended its acceptance as follows: "This resignation is tendered in consequence of charges of a very grave character brought against me, Maurice, by responsible citizens of Annapolis, such as taking grossly improper liberties with very young girls. The charges seem so well authenticated that I deem it important his connection with the Academy should terminate with as little delay as possible. I recommend the immediate acceptance of his resignation." The resignation, plaintiff charges, was accepted by reason of this indorsement. Admiral Worden being in command of the European squadron when the discovery was made, the present suit for $30,000 damages was delayed until his return, two years ago. Prior, however, Mr. Maurice saw the respondent in Washington, and he admitted having written the indorsement on the authority of Prof. Dashiell, of St. John's College, and also furnished her with a copy of the alleged libelous utterances. He added, also, that Prof. Maurice had written him (Worden) a letter acknowledging his guilt, and an investigation was not given owing to Prof. Dashiell having private family reasons, but desiring it. Mrs. Maurice testified to-day. She is a pretty, petite French woman, vivacious and neat in appearance, and created a most favorable impression. The case is exciting intense interest, owing to the high social standing of the parties. It will continue several days, and it is thought, from the character of the respondent's witnesses, that some rich developments will ensue. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides, Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, grandson of the late Mme. Patterson Bonaparte, conducting the plaintiff's case.

IDENTIFIED.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The body found in the North River to-day has been identified as that of Col. Grosebeck, who disappeared some three weeks since.

The remains will be forwarded to Cincinnati for interment.

FOREIGN.

Highly Interesting Proceedings of the Darien Canal Congress.

Heavy Failures in England and on the Continent.

Bismarck Triumphs Completely in His Battle with the Liberals.

But His Victory Involves Large Concessions to the Clericals.

The State of Siege Re-established in the Basque Provinces.

Much Farming Land Along the Danube Inundated by Floods.

Weekly Review of the English Breadstuffs Trade.

THE DARIEN CONGRESS.

COMMANDER SELFRIDGE.

By Cable to the New York Herald.

PARIS, May 20.—The International Congress for discussing the projects submitted for the construction of an Inter-Oceanic Canal across the American isthmus held another sitting today. The Committee on Technique continues to be the centre of interest. This morning Commander Selfridge was heard again in explanation of his plans of the Napipi route. He described in detail the work required to carry out this plan, and called attention to its advantages. The route advocated by Commander Selfridge is by way of the Atrato River to its junction with the Napipi, and

THENCE BY A CANAL

to the Gulf of Panama. Commander Selfridge stated that the navigation of the Atrato was good for a distance of 150 miles, requiring no improvement up to a point one mile below the mouth of the Napipi. The canal from this point would be through the Napipi Valley to Cupica Bay. The water for the canal would be drawn entirely from the Napipi River, which, at the summit-level, would include also its two principal tributaries, the Mevrindo and the Dornado Rivers. Commander Selfridge then referred to

THE LABOR

which would have to be given on the excavation of the canal. The artificial cut, he said, would be twenty-eight miles in length. Of this twenty-two miles would be over a plain, three miles of moderate cutting, and three miles of tunneling, this to be 112 feet high, and sixty feet wide, leaving eighty-seven feet in the clear above the water surface. Commander Selfridge estimated the cost of carrying out the Napipi project at about

CHIEF-ENGINEER MENOCAL

then laid before the Committee on Technique plans and estimates for a canal across the Isthmus,—the Chagres route. He said, on the arrival of the United States surveying expedition at Aspinwall, the first point considered was whether a canal without locks, that is, a canal at sea level, was practicable. Such a canal, they decided, would necessarily have to be the ultimate drain of a large basin, extending between Aspinwall and Panama, and the recipient of the Chagres, Gatuse, the Obispo, the Primedad, and the Rio Grande Rivers, besides smaller confluents. The River Chagres would have to be received into the canal with a fall of forty-six feet during the dry season, and of seventy-eight feet at times of flood, with a depth of water of thirty-two feet or more on the top of the dam. The great objection to the bed of the river had been found to be in the fact, therefore, that the required elevation could not be kept, as during the rainy season the river rises too rapidly and too high, and dams, which would take years to construct, might be

DESTROYED IN A SINGLE NIGHT.

After mature deliberation it had been decided to abandon the plan of a canal on the sea-level, and investigations had been directed toward the location of a canal with locks that would cross the Chagres by means of a viaduct, under which the river would have full flow. It was found that an ample supply of water could be obtained from the Chagres by an aqueduct ten miles in length. The summit level of the canal had to be fixed at 124 feet above the level of the sea, and nine sets of locks were necessary on either side to overcome that elevation. On the Pacific slope the locks would have to be located from a mile to two and a half miles apart until the level of the swamp of the Rio Grande is reached. At that point the level of the canal would go down to the level of tidewater, and continue so until it approaches the seaboard of Panama, where it would be necessary to construct two tide-locks of ten feet lift each, so that a vessel can go in and out during any state of the tide. This canal, as proposed, Mr. Menocal went on to show, would be perfectly free from surface drainage, for which ample provision would have to be made. The length of the proposed canal, from Matachin to Panama, would be fifteen miles, and from Matachin to Aspinwall twenty-six miles, making the entire length of the canal forty-one miles. The cost of this route, Mr. Menocal estimates at $98,000,000. Mr. Menocal was

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED

by the President of the Congress, M. De Lesseps, for the precision and clearness of his statement. During the afternoon sitting, M. Gray, a Mexican delegate, was heard in support of Dasin's Tepuantehre route, which he sought to demonstrate offered greater advantages and fewer difficulties than the other. M. Ribout, a young engineer, attacked the estimate of the Wyse Panama project. This led to a prolonged discussion, which was terminated by the formation of a sub-committee to investigate the approximate cost of locks and tunneling for the project. The second Committee agreed to publish an interesting report on the economical commercial considerations attaching to the construction of the canal.

FAILURES.

LATEST ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON, May 20.—R. G. Threlfall, cotton-manufacturer at Preston, has failed. Liabilities, £36,000.

C. M. E. Smith, iron-monger at Middleborough, has failed. Liabilities, £20,000.

Loly, Solbe & Co., merchants in the Spanish trade at East Cheap, E. C., have failed.

W. Polak & Co. and Symons & Co., both of Rotterdam, have failed in consequence of the failure of the Africanische Handelsvereeniging. The liabilities of the latter will fall heavily on the Meiningen Bank, the Darmstadt Bank, and the Bank of Rotterdam.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

One of the Directors of the Africanische Handelsvereeniging tried to commit suicide at Antwerp. He is now under surveillance at the hospital, as it is expected his extradition will be demanded. Another Director of the same Company fled to Spain with his family. The latter, whose name is Pincoffs, was a man of great commercial and financial influence. He was a member of the First Chamber, and one of the leaders of the Liberal party.

GERMANY.

RESIGNED.

BERLIN, May 20.—In Parliament, to-day, the Vice-President read a letter from Von Forckenbeck, announcing his resignation of the Presidency of the House on the ground of ill-health, and the antagonism between his own views and those of a majority of the Reichstag, as he foreshadowed at the dinner of the Free-Trade representatives on the 18th instant.

OFFICERS OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, May 20.—The election of a successor to Herr Von Forckenbeck as President of the Reichstag is fixed for Wednesday. The National Liberals have resolved to abstain from voting. It is thought that Herr Leydewitz, Conservative, will be elected.

It is stated that Herr Von Stauffenberg has announced his intention of resigning the Vice-Presidency of the Reichstag.

SILVER COINAGE.

BERLIN, May 20.—The German Government has resolved to restrict the sales of silver temporarily, and may possibly suspend them altogether. It is believed this indicates a disposition to increase silver coinage.

BISMARCK AHEAD.

LONDON, May 20.—A Berlin dispatch says Herr Von Forckenbeck's resignation of the Presidency of the Reichstag shows that the Liberals have been beaten on all hands by the Conservatives and Clericals. Bismarck's star is in the ascendant.

It is rumored that a proclamation of clemency relative to the enforcement of the Falk law will be issued on the occasion of the Emperor's golden wedding.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OARSMEN.

LONDON, May 20.—Plaisted is at Newcastle to arrange a match with Nicholson. Wallace Ross, unable to obtain an opponent in England, has started for America, to participate in the summer regattas. He also hopes to make a match with Courtney or Riley. He promises to return to England in the autumn, when he may try for the championship. Harlan has returned to Scottswood, and will resume his training to-day He is still the favorite; £100 to £50 was taken on him Monday.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 20.—The bondholders and shareholders of the Erie Railway Company to-day received the report of the reconstruction Trustees up to Sept. 30, 1878. Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the report and accounts, also expressing the satisfaction of the English proprietary that a large interest in the Company's bonds and stocks is being taken by the American holders, from whom the meeting trusts the Board may be gradually strengthened by the addition of a high class of business men having a substantial holding in the Company. There was no dissent from the generally favorable view taken by the Trustees of the present condition of the property. Sir Edward Watkin and various speakers expressed their friendliness towards the arrangement with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, if it can be made without prejudice to the Erie Railway proprietors.

FLOODS.

OVERFLOW OF THE DANUBE.

LONDON, May 20.—A correspondent who has just traversed the Danube from Giurgevo to Buda-Pesth telegraphs that the Danube is very high. A short distance above Bascias, where the Austrian shore becomes low and flat, the flood extends a great distance inland. Between this point and Belgrade the river is from five to fifteen miles wide. At Belgrade it is fully twenty miles wide. Nearly all the Austrian villages between Pesth and Bascias have water in the streets. The riverside inhabitants informed the correspondent that the water is already within two feet of the highest point recorded, and is still rising. The floods, continuing so late in the season, must cause great damage to the crops. All the grain and other produce in Roumania, Bulgaria, and Austria-Hungary within reach of the high water are looking finely, and promise a bountiful harvest.

FRANCE.

IDLE STATEMENT.

PARIS, May 20.—The *Republique Francaise* pronounces the statement that Ministers Waddington and Lepere cannot remain in the same Cabinet as an idle invention.

LONDON, May 20.—A Paris dispatch states that the debate on Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies promises to be the turning point in the history of the Cabinet, and will show a distinct division of the Left into Moderates and Radicals.

THE COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, May 20.—The Radical Deputies, having considered the answer of Minister Leroyer to their deputation, to the effect that the Government would grant pardon, not amnesty, to members of the Commune, resolved to move on Saturday that the Chamber regrets that the Ministry has not carried out the provisions of the Amnesty law more in conformity with the spirit of that law.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Reports as to the present aspect of the country, although they are not alarming, are not calculated to afford the farmers much satisfaction. The damage already done to wheat is not, perhaps, extensive. A succession of dry warm days would go far to relieve present anxiety. The provincial exchanges, almost without exception, were de rer at the close of last week. English wheat has been marketed freely in the country, and in foreign countries. The trade in London has been

MARKED BY CONSIDERABLE FIRMNESS.

Foreign wheat has been firmly held, holders in occasional instances obtaining a slight advance.

Should adverse weather continue, a rally may speedily take place, as the imports, although on a fairly liberal scale, have not been excessive. Although sales the past week have been chiefly retail, millers have shown more inclination to extend their transactions. A strong feature in the trade has been a steady, continual demand for cargoes of white wheat from California and Oregon. Stocks are steadily diminishing, as most imports have gone direct into millers' hands, and, taking all things into consideration, the present position of wheat is a firmer one than it has occupied for many months. There has been

VERY LITTLE QUOTABLE ALTERATION

in the value of spring wheat, but trade has been inanimate.

Maize steady, and appearances seem to indicate that the lowest point has been touched.

Sales of English wheat last week 57,209 quarters at 40s 8d per quarter, against 41,325 quarters at 52s 1d per quarter the corresponding week the previous years. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending May 10 were 992,023 hundred weight of wheat, and 189,744 hundred weight of flour.

SWITZERLAND.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

LONDON, May 20.—The Swiss plebiscite does not actually revive capital punishment, but leaves each Canton at liberty, as was the case until 1874, to enact it or not. Both conditions of validity, viz., an aggregate majority and a majority of Cantons, have been secured in favor of this permissive measure.

The Catholics and Conservatives advocated the measure, pointing out the increase of murders since the death punishment was abolished.

TURKEY.

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

VIENNA, May 20.—Negotiations for the transfer of the administration of Eastern Roumelia to Gov. Aleko Pasha has been satisfactorily concluded. Russia has promised that as soon as Aleko Pasha arrives in Philippopolis, Gen. Stalypine will remove the Russian headquarters elsewhere.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PENDING CONFLICT.

LONDON, May 20.—Peruvian advices, official and otherwise, contradict the Valparaiso telegrams about the progress of the war, and call attention to the fact that Chili has control of the communications. The news, therefore, is necessarily one-sided.

SPAIN.

THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

MADRID, May 20.—It is stated that the King has signed a decree re-establishing the state of siege in the Basque Provinces.

RUSSIA.

ARRESTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The assailant of Gen. Drentelms has been arrested at Kieff.

COTTON.

A Speculative Squeeze, and What Resulted.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Sales of cotton for future to-day and yesterday reached the enormous total of 250,000 bales, at an advance of 5/8 to 1c per pound, which in the cotton trade is a very large rise. There has not been so excited a scene on the Cotton Exchange for a long while as was witnessed both yesterday and to-day, when advices of a strong market in Liverpool and the putting on of the screws by "bulls" compelled the "shorts" to rush in and cover on their contracts.

Williams, Birnie & Co., cotton brokers, 65 Beaver street, sent a notice to the Cotton Exchange to-day of their inability to meet their engagements. Great excitement prevailed among the cotton merchants, as the failure was unlooked for, the firm being one of the most prominent in the trade. It is acknowledged that the firm was "short" about 50,000 bales, or, estimated in money, $815,000. Williams is said to be worth more than $2,000,000, and promises to pay his creditors in full, but it is stated the firm will be dissolved.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Report on Home Missions in the Northern Presbyterian Assembly.

The Demand for Young Preachers Much Greater than the Supply.

A Member of the Cumberland Body on Trial for Unchristian Conduct.

The Southern Assembly Engaged on Questions of Church Polity.

Meeting of the Rockford District Methodist Ministers' Association.

THE NORTHERN ASSEMBLY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 20.—The first business before the Presbyterian General Assembly was the reading of the report of the Board of Home Missions, which shows that there are 1,203 missionaries engaged in the work, all of whom have prosecuted their labors with marked success. During the past year ten missionaries died. Twelve hundred and two ministers preached at stated intervals in not less than 3,500 places. In 1878 and 1879 there were organized 264 Sunday-schools, which now have under their care 111,881 pupils. Many revivals have been enjoyed. The Board reports the organization of 136 churches, an increase in membership of 10,872, of whom 698 were by letter, and 6,791 on profession of faith. Financially, the year had been one of hardship to contributors and missionaries. The long-continued financial distress in the country had led to widespread discouragements. The receipts, while 25 per cent less than the amount called, were $17,866 in excess of 1877 and 1878.

The report discusses questions of sustentation to freedmen, who, it thinks, should be in charge of society, women's work, schools, immigration, and the duty of the church. Women's work is especially commended.

The total number of communicants in churches under the control of the Board is 66,415; aggregate of congregations, 107,781; baptisms of adults during the year, 3,088; baptisms of infants, 3,692; number of Sunday-schools, 1,157; number of church edifices, 1,052; value of same, $2,849,375; number built during the year, 91; value, $289,250; number repaired and enlarged, 175; amount of church debts canceled, $127,192; number of self-sustaining churches, 56; number of parsonages, 199; value, $247,987; total receipts for the year, $292,559, of which $47,319 was in legacies, $29,960 of a miscellaneous and special character, $6,952 from ladies' societies, $16,404 on account of sustentation, and $199,054 from Synods.

The Rev. Dr. Kendall, Secretary of the Board, followed the reading with an address. He spoke of the appeal made for aid to pay the debt of $100,000, which was responded to by $60,000 of contributions in March last. He detailed the obstacles met with in New Mexico and Utah.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Patton, the consideration of the part of the report of the Home Missions relating to freedmen was deferred until the report of the Standing Committee on Freedmen.

The Rev. J. C. Hewitt, of Montana, after giving an account of the agricultural and mining resources of that Territory, said there were six Presbyterian churches there, one self-sustaining. There is a great call there for Presbyterian missionaries. The Catholics are sending priests to occupy the Territory.

The Rev. R. M. Overstreet presented the claims of Kansas. About ten years ago the State had only forty churches; last year thirty-four were organized, making over 200 in all now in the State. The Home Missionary Society is entitled to the substantial sympathy of the Church everywhere.

Elder John M. Coyner, of Utah, spoke of the necessities of the work of the Society there. If money was not spent in Christianizing Utah now, millions more will be needed hereafter to put down the Mormons, who are indefatigable in proselyting at home and in foreign countries.

The Rev. J. Williamson, of Indiana, spoke against the salaries paid synodical missionaries. He thought the Synods should pay them instead of the Society.

The Rev. George G. Smith, of Santa Fe, defended the synodical missionaries. Missionaries are greatly needed in New Mexico to work against Romanism.

The Rev. Sr. Tuvino, Waldensian minister from Italy, appeared and presented his testimonials.

The first business of the afternoon session was to adopt the report on Home Missions, except the portion relating to freedmen.

The Rev. Dr. Kempshall, of the Committee appointed by the General Assembly last year to consider the subject of appropriations to candidates for the ministry, reported recommending, among other things, that theological seminaries be requested to continue diligent attention to the whole subject of appropriations, and take special care that no one shall have more than is requisite for the necessary expenses; and that Presbyteries be requested to exercise increased care in recommending candidates to be aided by the Board. The report ends with commending the Board of Education for doing so well with their limited means.

The Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson spoke in defense of the Board of Education, as doing the best it could with the candidates sent them by the Presbyteries, and sharply criticised the conduct of leading churches in sending out of the country for pastors, instead of taking graduates of theological seminaries. He also deprecated the system of stated supplies instead of settled pastors.

The Rev. Dr. Kempshall criticised the custom of the Board of Education in not always paying the students the full amounts promised, and said the Board of Education should do as other Boards of the Church do: pay all they agree to, even if they had to borrow.

The Rev. Dr. Phraner said there were 400 more churches than ministers in the Presbyterian Church, and, taking the ministers engaged as editors and Professors, full 1,400 churches must be without pastors. He thought young men should be encouraged to enter the ministry, but that they should be encouraged to help themselves, and that young men of wealth should be induced to study for the ministry.

A resolution was adopted recommending the Board of Education to notify the seminaries in October of the amount of assistance it can give students.

The evening session was devoted to the subject of Home Missions, and addressed by the Rev. Cal. Lewis, the Rev. George Miller, Missouri; the Rev. J. G. McLain, Nevada; the Rev. Mr. McMillan, Utah; the Rev. E. N. Condit, Oregon; the Rev. S. G. Clark, Kansas; the Rev. A. K. Baird, Iowa; the Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, Chicago.

THE CUMBERLAND ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEBANON, Tenn., May 20.—The Session of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at 8:30 this morning. Mr. Buchanan was re-examined, and, at the conclusion of the evidence, the Moderator said the next thing was to submit the matter to the Session. Every man and woman had made up their mind as to the merits of the case. Both were good men, intelligent men and Christian men, and read the Bible and knew their obligations to the Church and the world. "My dear brethren [here the Moderator broke down in tears], is it not possible to settle the matter between you?" Darnall said, "I am willing with my friends to meet the accused and his friends and live in peace. While I believe Judge Coruthers was in error, I am not afraid to meet the issue. I have no malice toward that man [breaking down in tears], on whose head are the snows of so many winters. I desire peace, and am willing to accept peace on terms of forgiveness toward one another."

Judge Coruthers said he was glad to see this Christian spirit on the part of the prosecutor. He had been arraigned by Darnall on ten charges of unchristian conduct, and now, when they were before Cæsar's judgment seat, the prosecutor desired peace. He had always been willing to drop it, but the prosecutor had refused. "I am arraigned here by my pastor as a criminal,—I who have been an Elder in the church forty-five years, and fifteen times in the General Assembly. He is in strange mood now, and if I bow to this Christian spirit, I surrender all. He came to me with a threat, and I want the Session to say whether I am guilty. I want the Session to do what is just and right. I want to see the thing thorough. The time has not come for anything else but the going through with this trial."

The Moderator said: "The matter goes to the Session. Your business is not to wound but heal. You have heard the evidence. One man, on whose shoulders rests the burden of seventy-nine years, is arraigned on a charge of unchristian conduct. Another is a man whom we respect and love, the pastor of a church. We cannot do without either of these men. The dispensation is in your hands. Take up the charges and specifications, and settle the question whether the prosecutor is sustained in his charges. If you find the prosecutor is sustained, you are to decide to what extent Judge Coruthers has been the offender."

The case was then formally turned over to the jury, with instructions that they meet at the church at 4 o'clock to-morrow, and deliberate with closed doors. The Moderator thought no objections could be made to this, as the result would be made known as soon as announced.

Judge Coruthers desired to be recorded as objecting to holding the Session with closed doors.

Considerable discussion took place as to whether the parties at variance should be allowed to speak. The Moderator ruled that they should not speak unless agreed to by the Session.

The Session refused to hear to speaking.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20.—The fifth day's session of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Assembly opened with prayer this morning at 9 o'clock by the Moderator. The usual half-hour was spent in devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. M. M. Smith. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The first business claiming the attention of the Assembly was the report of the Committee on Missions, which was as follows:

Your Committee on Missions having duly considered the report of the Board of Missions and other papers referred to it submits the following recommendations:

1. That the second Sabbath in July next be observed by all your congregations as a day of prayer for the missions, and that such other services be had as may be desirable and practicable.

Adopted.

2. That the lower judicatory be exhorted to comply with the existing recommendations of the General Assembly relative to the observance of quarterly and monthly collections for missions, and otherwise to co-operate with the Board in its arduous labors.

Adopted.

3. The Board having, in pursuance of the instructions of the last Assembly to reduce its numbers to five members, deemed it best to procure a charter for the new Board from the State of Missouri, wherein the Rev. F. Lack and Messrs. A. C. Stewart, R. A. Rowland, and Y. M. Langdon are named as charter members, we recommend that you concur in the same, and order the old Board to transfer all its books, funds, or assets to said new Board, and thereafter cease to exercise the functions for which it was created, but yet to maintain its organization until further orders from the General Assembly.

Adopted.

Pending the discussion on the fourth item of the report, the Assembly at 12:30 o'clock took a recess until 2:30 p. m., after having adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Moderator be instructed to telegraph the fraternal greetings of this General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States now in session in the City of Louisville.

The fourth item, which authorizes the Board of Missions to publish its records by subscription, was adopted.

5. We recommend non-concurrence in the suggestion of the Board for the appointment of three ministers to assist the Board in its appeal for contributions. The report was adopted with the word "ministers" stricken from the report.

6. That while commending the Board for its effort to reduce its expenses, you urge them to persevere in the good work. Adopted.

In conclusion your Committee would state that they have given the financial exhibit of the Board a thorough examination, and find it correct and satisfactory. We are also constrained to commend the zeal and ability of the Board and its Corresponding Secretary.

The report as a whole was then adopted.

A communication from William A. Dawson, George Gladstone, and Robert Hislap, of the Evangelical Union, Scotland, sending friendly greeting, was read and ordered spread upon the minutes of the Assembly.

A communication from the Lexington Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, lately in session at Belton, Cass County, Mo., praying that the General Assembly appoint a committee to meet a committee appointed by the Lexington Presbytery, with a view to devise and recommend measures whereby the two Churches may effect an organized union of the two bodies.

After a long debate, referred to the Committee on Overtures.

Another memorial from the same Presbytery was referred to the Judiciary.

The Committee on Publications made a report, which was read, and made the special order of business at the session to be held to-night at 8 o'clock.

At the night session consideration of the report of the Committee on Publications was further postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The report of the Committee on Overtures regarding the Synodical lines between two Presbyteries in Texas was postponed until the meeting of the next General Assembly.

The Committee on Correspondence reported the presence of the Rev. E. D. Morris, of Cincinnati, accredited delegate from the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. On motion, 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon was designated as the hour for hearing his address.

At 10 o'clock the Assembly adjourned until 9 a. m., closing with prayer by the Rev. J. M. Hubbert.

SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20.—The Presbyterian General Assembly South convened at 9 a. m., with the Moderator, Joseph R. Wilson, in the chair. Reports of the Committees on the Records of Synods of Memphis, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Kentucky were read and approved. Dr. Woodrow moved to take from the docket the report on the records of the Synod of Georgia. Carried. He spoke at some length upon the case of Mr. Block, who appealed from the Central Church of Atlanta. He brought up again the question as to whether the deliverances of the Assembly shaped the law of the Church or not. He was interrupted by a motion to postpone until the Committee on Bills and Overtures should have made its report.

A letter, read by the Moderator, from R. H. Caldwell, who experienced some trouble in his rights as a Commissioner, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which has invited Mr. Caldwell to address the meeting to-morrow at 11 o'clock. This action involves the question whether communication should be made with the General Assembly by letter or by delegate.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures made a report on the subject of worldly amusements, to the effect that when a church member was guilty of any offense he should be privately admonished by the pastor, and, if he continued to do so, or the offense demanded it, that he should be publicly reproved therefor. Considerable discussion was indulged in. Dr. Woodrow objecting to the report on the ground that the minister had a right to censure wrong-doing, but not the wrong-doer, who was left to the courts. Dr. Peck, who framed the report, spoke for it clearly, and it was adopted.

The Assembly was called to order at 4 p. m. by the Moderator.

The special order of the afternoon session was the report of the Judicial Committee upon the case of Mr. J. W. Canfield, who preferred charges before the Louisville Presbytery against Dr. Stuart Robinson and others, which charges were dismissed. The case was taken to the Synod of Kentucky, but was not received there. It wound up to-day in the General Assembly, and took up all the afternoon. A minority and a majority report were made by the Committee, the majority claiming that, as no decision had been rendered by the Presbytery, no appeal lie. The minority claimed that the dismissal by the Presbytery was a decision. The question is still undecided.

WISCONSIN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 20.—The twentieth session of the Wisconsin Sunday-School Association was continued to-day. The Rev. Dr. Vincent gave an excellent address to teachers. Dr. Stein, of Racine, delivered a long address on "Close Work." In the afternoon, after devotional exercises, Mr. E. Payson Porter, of Chicago, the Statistical Secretary of the International Sunday-School Association of the Country, gave an address on the general status of the work in the United States. There are 853,000 teachers in the various schools, and 6,504,054 pupils enrolled in the schools. Next year the Sunday-school centennial is to be held in London, and we want to put ourselves on record then as a country doing its work nobly, and may we not enroll Wisconsin among the banner States in this record? Father Cheney and his wife sang "The Rock of Liberty." Dr. Vincent then gave a cantial talk on the work of Superintendents. He gave many valuable hints with regard to the best method of conducting schools, and answered hosts of questions rapidly, pithily, and wisely. Mr. Charles H. Clarke, of Milwaukee, then conducted a church kindergarten with ten or a dozen little children. An evening meeting was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wykoff, of Juneau. An anthem was rendered by Prof. Brand's chorus. Dr. Vincent made a forcible address on "The Sunday School Problem of To-Day." He was followed by State Superintendent Whitford, who made an important address on the interests of Sabbath-schools.

THE METHODISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 20.—The Methodist ministers of the Rockford District met in the Court-Street M. E. Church, for the semi-annual session of their Ministerial Association.

It was expected that Bishop Merrill would be present, but he did not arrive. Fortunately, Dr. J. H. Vincent, the well-known Sunday-school worker, was present, and highly entertained and instructed the audience by discussing the question: "How can we develop intelligent and consistent loyalty to the Methodist Church among our young people?" He discussed the following points: We must not expect it to be produced by natural absorption, nor by native inclination, nor by disparaging nor misrepresenting other Churches. We should teach them the distinctive doctrines of our Church. We should endeavor to secure a sound, religious experience. We should raise a high standard of religious life, drawing a line this side of all the forms of general worldly amusement, such as cards, dancing, the theatre, etc. We should train our probationers in our church history, doctrines, and polity. And last, but not least, we should have our home-life permeated by sympathetic and loving loyalty to our Church.

After the address of Dr. Vincent a desultory discussion of the value of class meetings followed. The afternoon session then closed.

In the evening Dr. Vincent gave an excellent address on "Sunday-School Work." A full house greeted the Doctor, who was a former pastor.

He thought that a true theory or ideal was important in any interest. The Sunday-school department might be overestimated, or wrongly estimated. The family and the pulpit were more important than the Sunday-school. A great value of the Sunday-school consists in its privileges of queries, questionings, and conversations on the topics suggested by the lesson. Not to supplant, but to supplement, the home and pulpit, some corrections are needed. It is now essentially a children's meeting. Perhaps we ought to have a new department for the older persons of the church, calling it, say, the Church Assembly, graduating from the Sunday-schools to the Assembly. The time now used—one hour—is too brief. The Sunday-school teachers should wisely advise their scholars respecting secular tastes, reading, employments, etc. Give the scholars warm, helpful, Christian sympathy. Put knowledge in their way. Give our young people who cannot go to college a college student's outlook. The Doctor then earnestly urged general study in the course of study of the Chatanqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

FIRES.

AT MILNEBURG, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—A fire at Milneburg destroyed the Triscondo restaurant, Bullinger's grocery, Bonnett's restaurant, and Boudro's outbuildings. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

AT DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 20.—The residence of Peter Carney, situated on Mineral street, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $1,200.

THE COLORED RACE.

Action Taking by the Convention at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., May 20.—In the Colored Convention a committee of three was appointed to go to Washington to consult with leading Republicans upon the best course to pursue in efforts to secure the amelioration and improvement of the condition of the colored race. The Committee on Grievances made a report, setting forth at length the wrongs and grievances of the colored people, and submitting a series of resolutions recommending the colored people of the State to organize societies for the purpose of petitioning the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the State for a full recognition of their rights as citizens; and, if such rights are not fully accorded, they are advised to emigrate to other States or Territories where there is no distinction on account of color; denying the constitutional power of the State to prohibit marriages on account of color; expressing sympathy with Edmund Kinney and wife (now in the Penitentiary for inter-marriage), and pledging every effort to have the obnoxious and unconstitutional law wiped out; recommending the thorough organization of the colored people for bettering their political, financial, and commercial condition; and finally tendering the efforts of their suffering and oppressed colored brethren of the South to leave the States of oppression, and find other homes where their political opinions and rights will be respected.

After some debate, the report was adopted with but a few negative votes.

An Executive Committee and a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia were appointed, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, accompanying local storms.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, higher pressure, cooler northeast, veering to warmer southeast winds, partly cloudy

LOCAL POLITICS.

Democratic Dissatisfaction with the Ticket---Feeling Among Republicans.

Views of Correspondents—They Object to One Nomination.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

THE DISAFFECTED.

The movement referred to some days ago as being on foot looking to a coalition of the Socialists, Greenbackers, and the discordant elements of the Democracy, with a view to putting up a judicial ticket, is begining to take definite shape, and the early part of the coming week will most probably see a new ticket in the field. The delay is on account of the anxiety to know what the Republicans will do, or who they will nominate, and the indications are that if good men are put up at least three of the nominees will be taken up by the coalition. The Socialists have called their meeting to take whatever action they propose for Tuesday evening and the Greenbackers for Wednesday evening. A Socialist told a reporter yesterday that they would probably indorse McAllister and Barnum and three of the Republican nominees if certain men were put up, but if the Republicans did not put up men to their taste that they would complete their ticket with such names as Rosenthal, Gardner, Moses, and others. The Greenbackers say that they will indorse whoever the Socialists may agree upon, and the discordant Democrats will indorse anybody rather than their own ticket.

THE REPUBLICANS

are quite active in talk about the many candidates, but as yet at sea. There is any amount of judicial timber afloat, but the inferior article appears to be uppermost from the fact that this is the class which is most industrious in pushing its claims. The better class of candidates are those who are not seeking the office,—not making a canvass for it,—and it is feared that unless the wisest counsel prevails in the Convention Saturday, the Republicans will find that some of the mistakes of the spring election have been repeated. Such men as Dow, Rosenthal, Marguerer, King, and a few others who have been prominently named in connection with the office are averse to soliciting support for it, while the members of the other class are taking every possible advantage of the situation, and are at work trying to fix up the primaries in their interest. Among the former named there is no rivalry or wire-pulling of any kind, but among the latter everything is being done that can be not only to pack the Convention as against the nomination of any of the persons below named, but action of any of the persons below for re-election. No one can foretell the result of it all, but if the schemers succeed the election of their ticket will be an up-hill business.

THE DEMORATS,

are by no means in the most cheerful mood over the contest. The better element continue to censure the party managers for forcing a partisan judiciary election on the people, and are by no means satisfied with their nominees. Last evening the County Central Committee met in secret at the Palmer House, and discussed the situation, and in the matter of appointing a Campaign Committee indulged in the usual squabble. There has been all along considerable feeling against Mr. Hynes, the Chairman, on the part of many, on account of the newness of his faith, and he is called a "carpet-bagger," "renegade Republican," and by various other savory titles, but last evening in discussing ways and means to secure success an enthusiastic member dubbed him a "tramp," which was the hair that broke the camel's back. Reconciliation followed, however, and, so far as appeared on the surface, all was peace at adjournment.

While the Committee was in session downstairs, the candidates, except McAllister, were in session up-stairs, engaged in the same line of business. What they thought one another's or of their chances of success, could not be ascertained, and all they would say they had done was that they had appointed ten members of the Campaign Committee, having accorded the same privilege to the County Central Committee. The Committee as appointed by both bodies is as follows: L. F. Chase, P. J. Howard, John O'Callaghan, Timothy Ryan, Arno Voss, John Rieda, W. Mauritza, W. Best, James Kelley, Adolph Moses, J. J. Doyle, H. T. Weeks, J. C. Richberg, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., Michael Keeley, H. M. Shepard, W. C. Seipp, M. K. Gleason, and A. B. Mason. The Committee meets this evening to organize for work and to fix the assessment upon the candidates, etc.

The First Ward Club met last evening at the Grand Pacific and immediately adjourned until to-morrow evening, to give the Committee further time in which to report names from which the delegates are to be nominated.

HYDE PARK.

The Executive Committee of the Hyde Park Republican Club held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific, C. H. Willett in the chair, and the following members present: J. S. Williams, W. V. Arnold, A. S. Bradley, Thomas Boyd, W. D. Wilks, Jacob Bremer, F. W. Newland, Stephen W. Wheeler, and L. A. Condee. At the meeting was called to fix the time and place of the primaries and to decide on the apportionment of delegates. It was decided to fix the number of delegates at one-half the number in the last Convention. This apportionment will give thirty-one delegates in place of fifty-one, as formerly. On motion of Mr. Wheeler, it was decided to hold the Ward Convention to elect delegates to the County Convention, in the basement of the Village Hall, Friday, at 7 p. m. The primaries will be held in each of the ten auxiliary clubs from 7 to 8 p. m. to-morrow evening. A suitable call for the primaries and Convention was formulated and adopted. The following places and apportionment was agreed upon:

First Precinct—Five delegates; Village Hall.
Second Precinct—Nine delegates; Oakland House.
Third Precinct—Three delegates; Springer School-House.
Fourth Precinct—Two delegates; Hose-House, Grand Crossing.
Fifth Precinct—Two delegates; Engine-House, South Chicago.
Sixth Precinct—Three delegates; Colehour Post-Office.
Seventh Precinct—Three delegates; Torrence Hall.
Eighth Precinct—Two delegates; Vanderbilt's store.
Ninth Precinct—One delegate; Ray's Hall, corner of State and Sixty-first streets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JUDGE M'ALLISTER—SHALL HE BE RE-ELECTED?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Judge McAllister has been renominated "amid wild enthusiasm." Whether a nomination so made by a Convention largely composed—like nearly all modern Democratic Conventions—of the scum and dregs of society redounds to his credit and reputation as a Judge, is, to say the least, doubtful. But however that may be, it is proper, in view of the many unfavorable and even hostile criticisms which his mode of administering justice has called forth, to single him out from among the other Judges, and to inquire carefully whether he possesses the qualifications for the exalted position which he again seeks.

He is well read, and learned in the law. His mind is vigorous, and his powers of reasoning both acute and strong. He comprehends quickly, and grasps at once in all its bearings any point that counsel may make. He is disposed to take a large view of things, and generally does so, when not restrained by the cramping tendencies of the common law. Without a doubt, he possesses in rich profusion all the qualities necessary to make a good lawyer. Were he possessed of the judicial cast of mind, he would make an excellent Judge. But herein he is wanting; he has no mental poise. His mind is so constituted that in every hotly-contested case which is tried before him he cannot avoid leaning to one side or to the other, and doing all in his power to assist that side. In other words, he is a lawyer on the Bench, not a Judge; and he has never laid aside that pugnacity and combativeness which are proper in one, but improper in the other.

It need hardly be said that a man who is constitutionally disqualified from meting out even and impartial justice is unfit to be a Judge. In Judge McAllister this defect of mind manifests itself in a variety of ways, but generally in the giving to the jury of instructions which he has drawn himself and has not been asked by either counsel to give. The most conspicuous instance was at the trial of Sullivan for murder. He drew a large number of instructions uniformly favorable to the defense. He drew none in the interest of the prosecution.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall in a day or two have something more to say on the subject of this letter. BRUTUS.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Lawyers have a larger professional interest in the question of who shall be Judges of our Circuit Court than their political interests can possibly be. Will you allow me in their behalf to mention Thomas G. Frost, of the firm of Miller & Frost, as a person eminently qualified for a judicial position. He is one of the best lawyers in our city and in the State. He first raised the question, in a controversy between the City of Galesburg and a gas company there, of the authority of municipal officers to make time-contracts. At his instance that question was raised in the case of Garrison vs. The City of Chicago and The People's Gas-Light & Coke Company, reported in 7 Bissel. He argued it before Judge Drummond. His position was sustained by the Court, a ten years' contract with that Company defeated, and the principle established by that decision has and will save vast sums of money to this city. His elevation to the Bunch would receive the approbation of our entire Bar. He is a stanch Republican, and no better name can be placed on the ticket by the Convention to be held next Saturday. LAWYER.

SOME GRAVE OBJECTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 20.—I am a Democrat, but believe to the school that opposes politics in judicial elections, believing that such positions ought to be non-partisan and of the people, and I should like to ask any fair-thinking man (through your columns), especially Democrats, how they think men of liberal views can support such a man as Judge McAllister, who, in the notorious Sullivan case, and numerous minor ones since, certainly showed (to disinterested parties) a spirit of narrow, contracted prejudices and one-sided decisions utterly unworthy of a man intrusted with the honorable position that he holds! But these rulings of his are not forgotten, and when the votes are counted at the coming judicial election I think he will find it out. JUSTICE.

MARINE NEWS.

DETROIT NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 20.—The steam-barge Morley, grain-laden, from Chicago to Buffalo, went aground on Bois Blanc Island, near the mouth of the Detroit River, last night during a heavy fog, and has been there all of to-day. The Canadian wrecking-tug Prince Alfred is working at her, and will get her off without damage, as she lies easy.

Owing to the fact that Toledo has not organized a local Board of the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association, and that the rates from Toledo usually govern those from this port, it was decided by the Directors of the Detroit Board, at the meeting held to-day, to suspend all rates out of here until further notice. This practically "busts" the Detroit Board.

Charters were made to-day at 1¾c to Buffalo, and the figures will soon go lower.

The schr Pulaski is at the Detroit dry dock repairing the damages mentioned in these dispatches yesterday.

The tug W. B. Castle has been cutting card rates recently established for wrecking nearly 50 per cent, and the tugmen are, in consequence, highly indignant.

A well-known Detroit insurance man stated to-day that it will not be long before there will be another stir in Chicago insurance circles. The pool will shortly commence to handle the outside companies in that city with a strong hand, and with a determination to clean them out. All this means that pool rates are about to be lowered to a point even below what outside companies are now asked. The gentlemen in question is an officer of the pool, and thoroughly reliable.

The steam barge Marley was released this evening at 5 o'clock, and passed on to Buffalo, having sustained no damage.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were dull and easier. Corn was taken in the morning at 2¾c and wheat at the same figure. Carriers asked 3c for wheat. The earlier charters were: Schr C. Hinckley, 22,000 bu corn at 2¾c; schr J. W. Doane, 40,000 bu wheat at 2¼c, both to Buffalo; the prop Annie Young, 92,000 bu corn to Erie. In the afternoon the props Lake Erie, L. Hamilton, and one other vessel were reported for nearly 60,000 bu corn to the Lower Lakes, probably Kingston. Also the schr Vanderbilt for 35,000 bu wheat and the S. V. R. Watson for 32,000 bu do to Buffalo. Rates were quoted last evening at 2¾@3c for wheat, the inside being understood by many to be nearest the market. The total capacity yesterday was 107,000 bu wheat and 104,000 bu corn.

Several vessels were taken yesterday for lumber from Lake Michigan ports at card rates.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 20.—Up—Props Monitor, Garden City, Oakland and barges, B. W. Jenness and barges, Manitoba, light; Antelope; tug Wilcox with schr Scotia, Niagara, Pensaukee, tug Satellite with schrs Emma C. Hutchinson, Typo, J. O. Thayer; schr Magruder, sailed.

Wind southwest; weather clear.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 20—10 p. m.—Up—Props City of Toledo, V. H. Ketchum, V. Swain with consort, and F. W. Gifford; schrs J. Murray, J. L. Case, R. Doud, F. Palms, V. Granger. Weather-bound—Danford, Burce, Carlingford, M. J. Cummins, E. M. Davidson.

Down—Props Huron, City of Keweenaw, Delaware and consort, Conestogo and consort; schrs Mary Lyons, J. W. Porter.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—Prop Wetmore and consort Brunette, coal from Ashtabula to Chicago, at 40c; Young America, merchandise hence to Cleveland, 40c; t. o. b.; San Diego, coal hence to Chicago, 30c; Levi Rawson, four trips of iron ore, Marquette to Chicago, $1.15 free.

Cleared—Props Arabia, mdse, Juniata, mdse, Avon, mdse, Chicago: Pacific, mdse, Eagle Harbor: H. D. Coffinberry, Marquette; stmr Pearl, Cleveland; schrs Young America, 975 sacks soda, Timothy Baker, 400 tons brimstone, Cleveland; C. G. King, H. R. Newcomb, Marquette; Surprise, 100 tons sulphur, Toledo; August S. Ford, Erie; Phantom, Dunkirk; barge Mariner, Saginaw.

CAPT. WECKLER'S CASE.

The case of Capt. John Weckler, of the tug Protection, was continued before the Local Inspectors yesterday, and it was decided to await the return of the schr Sardinia, so that the testimony of her Captain can be heard. A decision will be given afterwards. Capt. Weckler has been given an opportunity to present his side of the occurrence of Sunday last. It was said last evening that he would resume command of the Protection this morning, and that it was quite probable that the Local Inspectors will revoke his license as a river pilot.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

The wind blew stiff from the north last evening, and a fleet of lumber hookers began pouring into port about 7 o'clock, and kept the tugs and the bridge-tenders busy, and caused frequent detentions to travel across the bridges. During the day there was not a vessel at the Lumber Market, but several were moored there at 8 o'clock last evening. The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock p. m. yesterday were forty-two sail vessels and sixteen steamers, and the departures ten sail vessels and thirteen steamers.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 20.—Lake Michigan report—Passed down—Nothing.

Up—Schr Jamaica, Fairhaven to Chicago, coal; P. M. Rogers, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; O. Mitchell, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Camanche, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; prop Africa, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Lowell, Ogdensburg to Chicago, light; steam pleasure-boat T. S. Faxton, Clayton to Chicago, light.

Wind—Southwest, light.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, May 20.—Arrived—Orion, Marseilles, 5,600 bu corn, 500 bu oats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 450 brls flour, 500 brls meal; Elizabeth, Lockport, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Phoenix, Lockport, 95,340 ft lumber; A. Woolson, Joliet, 94,308 ft lumber; prop Whale, Peru, 2,293 posts; Friendship, Joliet, 87,252 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles.

HOUGHTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 20.—Arrived, Prop Arctic. Down, nothing.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—Nothing was done in grain freights to-day. Arrived—The barge Clyde. Cleared—The schr Erie Belle, for Collinswood; schr John B. Merrill, for Escanaba.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The schr Van Straubenzie was discovered to be leaking a little yesterday, and went into Doolittle's dry-dock, where she was calked. She will load 16,000 bu of corn for Kingston.

The Canadian prop Lake Erie went into Miller Bros.' dry-dock yesterday to have some calking done on her. Two tugs are also in the boxes for repairs.

The tug Kitty Smoke joined the harbor fleet yesterday. The Constitution also came out in good shape, with Capt. John Joyce at the wheel. The Flossy Thielcke will be ready for towing in a day or two.

A Sunday-like pall hung over the Exchange docks yesterday, and matters were so comparatively quiet that many of the vessel-men and tugmen went off to see the base-ball match.

The new schr Ford River, for the lumber company of that name, will be launched at Milwaukee Saturday, and a delegation of Chicagoans will go there to see her go off the ways at Wolf & Davidson's ship-yard.

Capt. Joe Hibbard, of the tug Brothers, went up the West Branch of the South Branch the other day to tow down a scow loaded with bricks from the Bridewell, and was detained an hour at the Thirty-fifth street railroad-bridge, waiting for some one to come and unlock and swing it, so he could get through. In the meantime the whistle was blown long, and loud, and repeatedly. The railroad companies using the bridge should have some one on hand to swing it when necessary.

ELSEWHERE.

Chicago men have been negotiating for the prop Gazelle at Detroit.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune* says the negotiations for the sale of the stmr Grace Greenwood to Chicagoans have fallen through.

The schr Ellen Spry lost her jib-boom in a recent tilt with the schr Pulaski, on Lake Erie, and the latter had her bulwarks badly damaged.

Capt. John A. Mitchell, United States Inspector at Ludington Harbor, announces that the north pier of the harbor at that place has been extended 100 feet west by the sinking of two fifty-foot cribs, and that in a few days the south side will be extended fifty feet, making the distance from the Light-House to the end of the pier 200 feet.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., May 20.—Some of our farmers find it necessary to replant considerable of their corn. They complain that considerable of the seed has rotted in the ground. Some pieces have come up, however, and look very well. A few have commenced cultivating already. Some fields of oats, I notice, present a somewhat discouraging appearance. As a general rule, though, small grain looks well. Farmers begin to predict a light hay crop, but, with sufficient rain, there is time yet for the meadows to thicken up considerable, and the crop may yield better than expected. The weather is warm at present, with some signs of rain.

WHITEHALL, Green Co., May 20.—Fair stand of corn. Considerable replanting. Pastures have suffered severely from the drought. Prospects of an average crop of winter wheat. Need rain.

CHESTERFIELD, Macoupin Co., May 20.—Winter wheat prospects not as good as last year. Corn very much better. Oats full as good. Winter wheat jointing. Corn that has come up, good stand. Large acreage planted.

BURNT PRAIRIE, White Co., May 20.—Winter wheat just beginning to show the head. The drought has injured the wheat on low lands. Corn not up yet.

FAIRFIELD, Wayne Co., May 20.—Bad prospect for a crop of oats. Corn coming up well. Winter wheat commencing to show its head. Wet weather in March hurt the wheat on low lands. No peaches. Plenty of apples.

KENNEY, De Witt Co., May 20.—Corn not up. Increased acreage. Wheat not heading yet. Looks promising. Pastures good. Outlook for crops really better than a year ago to-day.

MT. STERLING, Brown Co., May 20.—Drought has nearly ruined the oats. Pastures very short. Corn not coming up well. Large acreage planted. Winter wheat not suffering, except on thin high lands. Outlook not nearly as good as in 1878.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., May 20.—Winter wheat heading out short. Crop will not be as heavy as last year. The cold weather in March gave it a severe check, from which it never recovered. Corn is up and looking well.

COTTONWOOD, Chase Co., May 20.—Winter wheat heading out very short. Corn, good stand and ground works well.

ELLINWOOD, Barton Co., May 20.—On the 6th inst. had hail; storm extended forty or fifty miles east and west. Fall wheat was beginning to head. Was cut down completely. Sprouting out again. May have one-third of a crop. Outlook for crops 50 per cent poorer than last year.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

SAUK CENTRE, Stearns Co., May 20.—Abundant and in most cases timely rains. Wheat coming good.

SHAKOPEE, Scott Co., May 20.—We have had fine rains. Weather warm. Wheat coming on nicely. Oats and barley all right.

SAUK RAPIDS, Benton Co., May 20.—We have had plenty of rain and crops are taking a start. We have a good stand of wheat. Acreage increase 25 per cent.

OLMSTEAD, Olmstead Co., May 20.—Spring wheat was injured some by the drought. Rains have helped it. Stand good and looking well. Barley and oats growing. Prospect for crops nearly equal to last season.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

OMAHA, May 20.—Spring wheat good. Still need rain to make a full crop. Acreage increased 33 per cent. Corn two-thirds planted. Some up. Fields clean.

STRACUSE, Otoe Co., May 20.—Spring wheat is somewhat injured by the drought, though it still promises fairly. Oats and barley look well. Corn three-fourths planted. Recent rains have encouraged farmers.

ST. HELENA, Cedar Co., May 20.—Had a long drought. Rains now sufficient to give grain a good start. Plowing and planting corn. Grasshoppers so far have not done serious damage.

STEMTON, Stemton Co., May 20.—The drought has hurt wheat to some extent. Late rains will help it greatly. Corn nearly all planted.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

NEVINSVILLE, Adams Co., May 20.—Spring wheat is doing fairly. Needs rain. Have had but few showers this spring. Corn is nearly all planted. Some just beginning to come. Ground so dry this season that all low lands can be cultivated.

ORIENT, Adair Co., May 20.—Have had but slight rains yet. Spring wheat standing the drought well. Corn all planted and coming well. Oats and barley good.

POCAHONTAS CENTRE, Pocahontas Co., May 20.—Stand of spring wheat fair. Corn mostly planted. Coming well. No chinch bugs.

PALMYRA, Warren Co., May 20.—Our rains since last harvest have been very light,—only wetting the top of the ground. A few warm, drying days and vegetation suffers. Some pieces of spring wheat injured by drought. Corn is nearly all planted. Earliest being cultivated.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Jackson Co., May 20.—The drought has injured winter wheat considerably. Some being plowed up for corn. Grass suffering also. Corn coming good.

WARRENBURG, Johnson Co., May 20.—Wheat is injured very much by the drought. Beginning to head. Some are plowing it under and planting corn. Pastures drying up badly. Corn stands well, and, with exception of the drought, prospect better than I ever saw.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSON, Washington Co., May 20.—On clay soils spring wheat will be an uneven crop. On level ground good. Pastures not much account yet. Outlook for crops not as good as in 1878. Day and nights cold.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DEFIANCE, Defiance Co., May 20.—Oats and pastures injured by the drought. Winter wheat promising. Hay crop in quantity will be short.

Burnett's Cocosine cures dandruff.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & H. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 129 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1008 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THURSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN aged 38, a stranger in the city, the acquaintance of a short, very stout lady of agreeable disposition. Address O 70, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JUNE-TIME, FIND LETTER IN THE Post-Office on Saturday. TIME.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—545 WASHINGTON-ST., 395 WARren-av., 110 Oakley-av., and 638 Monroe-st., stone-fronts, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, furnace and gas-fixtures; convenient and complete; $25 to $50 per month. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

South Side.

TO RENT—1016 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick, all modern conveniences, and large barn. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, 15 MILES FROM city—House, 10 rooms, brick cellar; barn; large poultry houses; 7 acres of garden; variety of fruits, evergreens, etc.; near station; beautiful view of lake; $325. M. S. MOTH, Winnetka.

TO RENT—SOUTH EVANSTON—FIRST-CLASS house, barn, large lot, good order; low rent. Address E. N. TILLOTSON, Englewood, or F. HYDE, S. Evanston.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—COTTAGES AND houses near depot; good repair, hot and cold water. E. N. TILLOTSON, Tillotson Block, Englewood.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—SUITE OF THREE FRONT ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping, with bath-room, hot water, etc. 541 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to one or two gentlemen. 354 West Monroe-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON third floor of 46 and 48 South Clark.; to gentlemen only. Apply at Room 4.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A YOUNG COUPLE HAVING TAKEN A furnished house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., would like to rent one floor or rooms to a small family or to gentlemen. Address O 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR EITHER two or a single gentleman, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Private family. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board; also front and back parlor. Apply at 191 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AN ALCOVE ROOM, UNFURNISHED except carpet, and one furnished room; no boarders; references required. 100 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, AND LOFT, NO. 51 Market-st., specially adapted for commission and produce business. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM WITH STEAM POWER; steam elevator; good light; suitable for manufacturing, printing or book bindery, etc. Apply to FITKIN & CHUVER, rear 119 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK WAREHOUSE ON R. R. Railroad in Peru, 300 feet from Illinois River; underground tunnel to river and hand-cars for grain; it can be shipped by canal or rail. Apply to Mrs. J. M. DAY, 50 Lake-av., or E. C. DAY, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

TO RENT—I HAVE A 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING on one of the best points on the South Side near Twenty-second-st., which owner would fix up for a first-class restaurant and saloon; good chance for some live men. Inquire for full particulars of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF STATE and Van Buren-sts., first floor above the store, good light all round, suitable for most any business, easy stairway, and entrance front and rear; will be rented cheap to a good party. Apply to D. W. LIVSEY, 2 Chamber of Commerce, or H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 38 AND 40 LA SALLEst., 40x85, elevator, good light, well suited for jobbing or light manufacturing business. WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A WIDOW LADY, 3 OR 4 nice rooms on West Madison-st.; rent not to exceed $6. Address 178 North Clark-st., Room 9, fourth floor.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF STORE OR basement, good entrance, on State-st. or Wabash-av., between Randolph and Van Buren-sts. Address O 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, BY A most desirable tenant, a well furnished, large residence, with stabling. GEO. H. BOZET, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF WELL-FURnished rooms by a single gentleman; South Side. Address O 74, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE AND PROFITABLE FLOUR AND FEED business for sale, horses, wagons, good-will, etc., etc. Location best in city, and business long established. To the right party this is truly a rare opportunity. For full particulars, etc., call or address 61 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 23 DEsirable lodging rooms; well rented, good location. Apply at Room 1, 168 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN A 1 LIGHT MANUFACTURING interest; no old stock. D. STONER, Patent Solicitor and Broker, 116 Washington-st.; Room 48.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, a sand farm convenient to the city; capacity, 50,000 loads of plaster sand per annum. Apply to G. H. WARD, Room 24, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. LOTS of work; profits large: been in business since 1871; $4,000 required. Apply at 59 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER GROcery and liquor stands on the West Side; doing a good business; party leaving town. Address O 58, Tribune office.

HOTEL 40 ROOMS, NEARLY ALWAYS FULL, restaurant and dining-room first floor, with large outside trade, bar and pool-table in basement, good horse and wagon, located near State and Madison. This is a genuine money-making business. Sickness in family cause of selling. Worth twice the money asked. Address O 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WITH $3,000 to conduct large paying in St. Louis; another with $1,500 in Omaha; one with $1,500 in Denver; one with $3,500 in Cleveland; and one with $5,000 in Indianapolis. Splendid opening to right man. 36 Clark-st., Room 5.

$1,600 WILL BUY THE LEASE, STOCK, AND good-will of the saloon 98 Randolph-st. Coolest room and best stand in the centre of the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEADVILLE—INFORMATION CONCERNING mines and authenticated ore specimens furnished for a nominal fee. Correspondence solicited. Address THOMAS M. O'BRIEN, Notary and General Agent, Box 2326, Leadville, Col.

LADIES WANTED TO LEARN CORNWELL'S system of dresscutting for $5; full instructions free; great inducements to canvassers and agents; apprentices guaranteed to become perfect dressmakers. Call and see inventors at 209 State-st., Room 23.

LEADVILLE MINING PROPERTY BOUNDED AND sold, mines examined and reported upon. MADIGAN & GLASSBROOK, Leadville, Col.

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QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND THEIR WIDOWS ARE heartily all entitled to something from the Government. Send or call. Information free. Capt. G. R. SIMS, 53 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR MOVING PURposes three or four frame cottages or 2-story houses, west of, situated and south of Lake-st. Address, stating location, size, and price, N 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARPENTER OR BUILDER HAVing sufficient means to build a frame cottage near Englewood. Address F 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES DESIRING FLAX STRAW machinery for making cotton and other coarse bagging can learn of Scotch machines, good and cheap, by applying to J. M. MIDDLETON, 510 Brady-st., Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—A NICE LITTLE CIGAR STORE IN a saloon or hotel, that don't take much capital; must be way down in the business part of town. Address O 78, Tribune office.

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JUST RECEIVED, AND SELLING AT GREAT REduction—New styles in parlor and bedroom suits; full sets at $30, $40, $50, and $75. Special bargains in fancy chairs, easy chairs, lounges, and other goods. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell furniture, stoves, carpets, crockery, etc., on monthly payments at bottom prices.

MEDICAL.

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE—NO PAY REQUIRED until cure is effected—M. GILL, M. D., specialist in the treatment of piles, fistula, and all affections of the rectum. Piles radically cured without the use of knife, ligature, or caustic.

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INSTRUCTION.

A HIGH-CLASS TEACHER GOING ABROAD TO study will take charge of one or more pupils. Address L, care of President M'Cosh, Princeton, N. J.

BOOKS.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL DISPENSATORY, 11th edition; sheep; published at $10; a few more left, $3. CHAPLIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

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FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE ON NORTH LaSalle-st. The ground has a frontage of 87 feet by a depth of 160 feet, in beautiful order; large stable. Price low and can partly be paid with other city property. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DEARBORN-AV. AND North State-st., between North-av. and Schiller-st. Lots on Huron and Superior-sts., between State and Cass-sts. Apply to owner, 325 Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—82 FEET BY 160, WEST FRONT, ON Ellis-av., near Douglas-place; price, $45 per foot cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—TO CLOSE UP AN estate, lot 40x135, with 2-story brick building, on Clark-st., near Twelfth-st. Inquire of GEORGE G. NEWBURY, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st., 3-story stone-front house, three rooms deep, 25 feet wide, at a first-class bargain if sold immediately. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$8,200—11-ROOM FRAMED DWELLing, brick basement, and lot 24x100 (corner), on State-st., south of Division-st. This is a decided bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st., a very complete and beautiful residence on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; very cheap for cash. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000, $1,000 DOWN, NICE 10-ROOM, 2-story and basement stone-front, modern dwelling and lot on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st. This ought to sell at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25X100 FEET EAST FRONT ON THIRDav., near Harrison-st. Make an offer; must be sold this week. J. OHLENKING, Room 3, 150 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shows for itself; shade trees; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL EAST-FRONT LOT AT Hyde Park, 50x210, near depot, on Cornell-av., which is to be opened into the great South Park; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 149 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,500, $1,000 DOWN—2½ ACRE FARM two miles from Post-Office in Galesburg, Ill.; good framed house, eight rooms, fences, barn, and water; all kinds of fruits and shrubbery; a splendid chance, and a bargain.

$3,000—10 acres and splendid dwelling, 11 rooms, No. 1 barn, and every class of large and small fruits; 100 bearing trees, lasting spring; in three blocks of Post-Office in Aurora, Ill. This property is worth $10,000; will sell for $3,000. Title free and clear. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH 5 TO 10 acres of ground south of the city and within ten miles; near water; state location and price. Address O 84, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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281 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT SUITE on first floor to rent, with board.

579 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH BOARD, A FRONT alcove room, also other rooms, for family.

1079 WABASH-AV.—ROOM ON THE PARLOR floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—First-class board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board $3.50.

130 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; also, the suite or unfurnished rooms, on parlor floor. References required.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; everything first-class; can accommodate two day-boarders; references.

West Side.

312 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, hot and cold water, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

Rooms.

AVENUE HOUSE, WABASH-AV. AND TWENTYsecond-st.—Elegant rooms, with or without board; first-class boarding hotel. Takes transients at boarding r

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Music and Poetry of War Days," for the Benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Lester Wallack. Afternoon, "My Leopold." Evening, "My Awful Dad."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Pauline Markham's English Comic Opera Company. "H. M. S. Pinafore." Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of E. T. Stetson. "Rock and Rock."

Lake Front.
Lake Shore, foot of Madison street. Forepaugh's Roschian Menagerie.

Robinson's Show.
Halsted street, near Harrison. James Robinson's Great Show.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified to attend a Regular Communication of their lodge, at Masonic Temple, corner Clark and Water streets, This (Wednesday) evening, May 21, at 7:30 o'clock. All Master Masons are cordially invited and witness our work. By order of
CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
CHAS. B. BRADLEY, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1879.

For the benefit of our readers outside of Cook County we publish the bill which passed yesterday, and will become a law by the Governor's approval, fixing the time for holding the Circuit Courts in all the counties comprising the Judicial Circuits of the State, excepting Cook County.

Cotton took a whirl yesterday in the New York Cotton Exchange, and 250,000 bales were sold at the very heavy advance of from three-fourths to one cent per pound. A heavy firm of brokers was caught in the squeeze and compelled to lie down, with engagements of about $315,000 unfulfilled.

The Illinois Senate yesterday adopted a resolution fixing May 31 as the time for final adjournment. If the House should concur there would remain ten working days for the passage of the necessary legislation, and all of it can be attended to in that time if both Houses attend strictly to business.

It is rather to be regretted that the new Democratic Senator from Louisiana, Mr. JONAS, delayed until so late an hour his speech on the Legislative bill, since it contained many statements which might and should have been answered categorically. Senator KELLOGG was the man to answer them, as he has shown before now a remarkable faculty for presenting pertinent facts in the political history of Louisiana just when and where they would do the most good. Mr. JONAS may not have purposely arranged to make his speech at the very close of the time allotted for debate, but he may think himself fortunate that but two minutes remained for Mr. KELLOGG to refute his allegation that no bulldozing ever occurred in Louisiana.

Yesterday contracts were made in this market for the transportation of meats—long and short ribs—from Chicago to Liverpool by rail to the seaboard, and thence by steamer, at the low rate of 34 cents per 100 pounds. This is perhaps the lowest rate for that kind of freight ever granted in this city. It will place the meat before the English people at a cost lower than they have yet had. The meat sold in this market at $4.50 per 100 pounds. Including the cost of boxing, the total cost landed at Liverpool will be:

Meat, per 100 pounds	$4.50
Freight, Chicago to Liverpool	34
Boxing	15
Total	$4.99

Delivering meat from Chicago at Liverpool at less than five cents per pound is literally furnishing the people of England with cheap food.

The Colored Convention at Richmond adjourned yesterday, but not without having formally made a demand upon the State for a full recognition of the rights of colored citizens, coupled with a notification that, unless those rights are accorded, the negroes will be advised to emigrate to localities where there is no distinction on account of color. With the report of the Committee on Grievances for a text, the Committee which is to prepare an address to the people of Virginia will be able to put into plain language the demands which the colored inhabitants make upon the white sovereigns of the Old Dominion, and from the spirit shown by those of other States who have gone where the white and the black man are recognized as equals under the law, it is evident that Virginia will soon be called upon to decide whether a similar equality shall be accorded in that State. The exodus has finally put the negro laborer of the South in a position to make himself heard in his cry for fair play.

A very spirited parliamentary contest occurred yesterday in the House over the WARNER Silver bill, resulting in such an alteration of its character as to amount virtually to a defeat of the measure. The Republicans were bent upon attaching a clause which should give the profit of coinage to the Government, and upon being denied the privilege of voting upon such an amendment retaliated by refusing to vote at all, and thus left the House without a quorum. Mr. WARNER, the author of the bill, was thus brought to terms and compelled to permit a vote on the amendment, which was lost. Later on, however, another amendment was offered and adopted which provides that the charge for refining and minting shall be the difference between the market value of bullion and the value of legal-tender coin,—that is to say, the Government shall derive all the profit of coinage, which is precisely what the first amendment contemplated. The result of it is that the bill, so far as acted upon, contains a section entirely hostile to the purposes for which the bill was introduced, and Mr. WARNER is in the position of the man who drew an elephant in a lottery,—he doesn't know what to do with his bill in its present proportions.

Debate on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill closed in the Senate yesterday, and the measure with all its political amendments was passed by a vote of 37 yeas to 27 nays. It now goes to the House, and it is expected it will be passed to-day and sent to the President Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. That the bill will be promptly returned with a veto is a foregone conclusion, and that in the end the Democratic obstructionists will be compelled to abandon their policy of coercion and vote the appropriations for the army and the other branches of the Government without attaching partisan legislation is also a settled certainty. From the terms of the bill to be introduced by Senator MCDONALD, authorizing the President to do what the Constitution already authorizes him to do,—to employ the military and naval forces to enforce laws which the judicial authorities are unable to execute without such assistance,—from the tenor of this bill, which is evidently intended as a substitute for all political legislation in the Army bill, it would appear that the Democrats are anxiously looking for some way of climbing down that shall avoid the appearance of falling down. There is no necessity whatever for such a law as that proposed by the MCDONALD bill, but it might serve the purpose of saving appearances and covering the retreat of the defeated Democracy.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The bill now before Congress, and known as the WARNER bill, relating to silver coinage, undertakes to do too much, and is therefore likely to fail. If it pass the House at all, it will obtain but a small majority, and it is questionable whether it can pass the Senate under any circumstances. The certainty of a Presidential veto excludes all possibility of any change in the existing law at the present time. It is perhaps as well that further legislation on this question shall be delayed for some time, as there are serious and important changes going on in other countries on the subject of silver. The act of 1878 has been vindicated by the results. It has saved the country from contracts for the future which might hereafter prove most calamitous. Had not the Silver bill passed, it is not likely that the country could have resumed specie payments on an exclusively gold basis. By the act of 1878 the United States reserved the right to pay all its debts in silver or gold at its option. All the new 5 per cents and all the 4 per cents are by special contract payable in silver or gold at the option of the Government. The principle of bi-metallism, or the great benefit of bi-metallism, was thus retained as it had existed from 1792 to 1873. It is not necessary that gold and silver shall be in general circulation; in countries where all transactions are based upon metallic money, and where specie payments are in operation, paper money constitutes the bulk of the general currency, the coin remaining on deposit. Specie payments do not mean the actual transfer of coin in business transactions; it does mean, however, that the coin can be had on demand, whenever it is needed, in exchange for the paper. The silver dollars, therefore, on deposit in the Treasury answer all the purposes of maintaining specie payments that are served by the deposit of an equal sum in gold coin.

When the bill of 1878 was passed the outcry against silver was general, not only in this country but in Europe. The financiers and the money-lenders saw in the demonetization of silver an opportunity for the rise in value of the gold so soon as it was made the exclusive money of the world, and a consequent addition to the value of all their investments in the form of the outstanding indebtedness of nations and individuals. The demand, then, was for an universal demonetization of silver, and foremost and conspicuous in this effort were the financiers of England. London was expected to become the great market for gold. The debtor nations of the world were expected to send their gold to London in payment of debts and interest. The act of 1878 was a protest against and a refusal on the part of the United States against this demonetization of one-half the metallic money of the world, and in that sense, if no other, it was timely and wise. In that act the United States provided for an international conference on the subject, with a view of taking such action as would preserve silver as one of the moneys of the world. The result of that conference is known. England refused to participate except in an advisory way, and her full influence was given against silver.

Within less than a year since that conference in Paris a great change has taken place in Europe, and especially in England, on this subject. The attempted general demonetization of silver has wrought ruin; the silver-using peoples, who were England's best customers, have not forwarded the coveted gold in payment of debts. They have practically failed. In India the British losses have proved enormous, and under those losses the British capitalists have suffered greatly. Trade has been diminished, manufactures suspended, labor been discharged, and in the wreck of silver British trade and production have been subjected to the severest calamities. Various institutions, and notably the Glasgow Bank, were brought to ruin by the shrinkage and destruction of Indian investments. India forms a large part of the British Empire, and its money is and always has been silver. The loss in silver caused by the actual and threatened demonetization of that metal has fallen upon both countries, and made the subject of bi-metallism a living and a direct one in England.

Popular opinion in times of distress is not always a safe guide; but public opinion in all the large commercial and industrial communities in England has been so general in favor of a speedy restoration and international regulation of the value of silver that the Government has been induced to make most liberal promises of co-operation with other Governments on the subject. The commercial interests of England, which are particularly anxious for the restoration of silver values, have recently sent Mr. WILLIAMSON, of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, to this country to agitate the propriety of having a renewal of the international conference which resulted in a failure last year. Whether the British Government has directly or indirectly communicated with our own Government concerning the matter is not known, but it is understood, unofficially, that Mr. EVARTS has in some way renewed the invitations of last year for an exchange of views, either directly or through another conference, concerning the adoption of a general bi-metallic standard. The other nations of Europe will probably respond favorably. Germany has yet a large stock of silver to dispose of, and, though she has but recently demonetized silver, it is likely that she will co-operate in any general measure for restoring silver to its ordinary relative value with gold. Germany has had a costly experience in the matter of demonetizing silver, and will gladly unite in any measure that will mitigate the consequences of that most unfortunate act.

The discussions in this country of the last three years on the relative advantages of mono-metallism and bi-metallism have been repeated in Europe from commercial as well as scientific standpoints, and the result has been overwhelmingly established that greater stability can be given and secured to both metals under the bi-metallic system than can be hoped for when one metal is the exclusive standard. Certain important points are now universally conceded, and among these are: (1) That the supply of gold is wholly inadequate to the needs of mankind for metallic money. (2) That the supply of both metals is not in excess of the needs of the ever-growing and expanding commerce of mankind. (3) That the fluctuations for any cause in the value of either metal can only be and always will be corrected by the presence and general use of the other. If gold become scarce and consequently dearer, silver will take its place as an equivalent according to the general standard, and gold will drop out of use until the equilibrium be re-established. So with silver. With an international standard of 15½ or 16 of silver to 1 of gold, there can be no serious disturbances; the one metal will only purchase the other in that proportion wherever it is taken, and if either gets more costly than in these proportions, the cheaper metal will, for the time, supply the deficit in the other.

In view of the hopeful promise of an international agreement placing silver and gold on a relative standard or value as money, and thus providing for a coinage of equivalent values and denominations, it is as well perhaps that the WARNER Silver bill shall lay over until next winter, and then be considered in the light of what may take place in the meantime.

THE RAID ON THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since the miners' project of invading the reservation at the Black Hills in 1872 was snuffed out by the Presidential proclamation, and such dispesition of the Government forces as assured the capture of every adventurer who made the attempt, there has been no similar movement of such dangerous magnitude, or that has excited so much apprehension at Washington and throughout the country, as the late scheme for migration into the Indian Territory. Southwestern Kansas has been filling up with settlers during the last twelve months at an unprecedented rate. The cattle ranges have come to be none too large for the rapidly-increasing herds, and it is perhaps not to be wondered at that the people began to cast longing eyes upon the fertile and unused lands over the border.

The Indian Territory, as designated by the Peace Commissioners appointed under act of Congress, July 20, 1867, is an extensive district, bounded on the east by Missouri and Arkansas, on the south by Texas, on the west by the 100th meridian of longitude, and on the north by Kansas. The eastern and southeastern portions are occupied by the five nations of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, who were removed from Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, under treaties made nearly half a century ago. They brought with them the institution of negro slavery, which was admirably adapted to their own patrician tastes and constitutional laziness, and in the Rebellion sided, for the most part, with the South, although they contributed two or three regiments to the Federal army, one of which was commanded by Col. PHILLIPPS, lately member of Congress from Kansas. At the close of the War they were found to be in need of reconstruction, and in 1866 new treaties were made by them, under which the abolition of slavery was agreed to, the tribal boundaries were somewhat changed, and portions of territory were ceded back to the United States for certain specific purposes, among which was a provision for the care of the enfranchished blacks. In the general result, about two-thirds of the total area of the Territory, covering the western and northwestern parts, were left in the hands of the Government for the location of other tribes of friendly Indians. When this was done, the lawless theory began to be broached that the Indian title to these lands had become extinguished, and that they were open to settlers.

The first attempt to carry out this idea was made in 1871. The Cherokees, in addition to their reservation of nearly 4,000,000 acres in the northeastern part of the Territory, owned a strip about fifty miles wide, extending westward along the Kansas line to the 100th meridian. To this strip they agreed to abandon all claim whenever the Government should locate other tribes upon it. In 1870-'71 the Osages by treaty exchanged their reservation in Kansas for that part of this strip lying between the 96th degree of longitude and the Arkansas River; and thereupon ensued a scrub-race between the Osages and their white neighbors to see who would get there first, and the whites came out ahead. In October, 1871, the Indian Agent reported 500 whites on the Osage lands. The War Department ordered their removal; but through some supposed political influence the matter was delayed, and in the spring of 1872 the number had increased to 1,500. They were at length driven out by the troops of the Military Department of Missouri, and the Osages have since possessed their land in peace.

At the present time on the Kansas border in the extreme northeastern corner of the Indian Territory is a little patch of land occupied by the remnants of the tribes of Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias and Modocs,—about 400 souls in all, reckoning one soul to each Indian. The Modocs number about 150, and of these it is interesting to know that our old friend SHACKNASTY JIM has become a church-member, and actually preaching the Gospel to the heathen; while under the pious teaching of the Agent's wife, a very estimable Quaker lady, the copper-tinted progeny of CAPTAIN JACK and BOSTON CHARLEY are learning to read and diligently attending Sunday-school. Next west of the ground covered by these assorted redskins the Cherokee reservation extends about seventy miles to the 96th degree; then the Osage land above mentioned goes about fifty miles to the Arkansas River; and then comes a stretch of about 170 miles to the western line of the Territory. This last-mentioned region was by treaty in 1867 set apart for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, but these predatory scoundrels refused to occupy it, and perhaps the citizens of Western Kansas, remembering their scalping expeditions which only ceased a dozen years ago, may be excused for not holding their vested territorial rights in very high esteem.

The Town of Arkansas City was laid out in 1870, on the Kansas border, just above the junction of the Arkansas and Walnut Rivers, with special reference to trading with the expected settlements in the Indian Territory. A railroad was projected from that place to a point in Western Texas, and in the guise of a bill for a military, postal, and commercial road the scheme was before Congress for several sessions seeking a right of way through the Indian Territory. It was finally given up, but Arkansas City has continued to be the headquarters of those who favored the emigration movement which has lately received a new impetus from the fact that a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road is being built to connect that place with Wichita. In this present attempt Col. L. C. CARPENTER, of Coffeeville, is apparent manager, though no end of railroad men, and stage-coach proprietors, and speculators generally, are supposed to be back of him. About two months ago he began sending out circulars in all directions inviting the formation of colonies for settlement of the Indian Territory, but first the President issued a proclamation warning all men to keep away, and then Gen. POPE sent a detachment of soldiers down to picket the Kansas line, and so the thing was checked. The whole enterprise is likely to end with the arrest and expulsion of the two or three hundred who have already passed over, with no probability that others will follow them either now or in the near future. This view is confirmed by the report of Col. C. H. SMITH, of the Ninsteenth Infantry, who was detailed to collect information on the subject, which was published in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday last.

GENEVA LAKE AND ITS FISH.

Three years ago this spring that Mr. N. K. FAIRBANK, a piscatorial enthusiast, who combines knowledge with zeal, commenced stocking Geneva Lake with fish. Since that time he has planted in its beautiful waters 600,000 brook trout, 1,500,000 whitefish, 2,000,000 salmon trout, and a large number of wall-eyed pike. The pike have come to nothing,—a result hardly to be regretted, as they are plenty enough in every Western lake, and are so voracious that they thin out much better fish than they are themselves. The whitefish have done well, which is a matter for congratulation to the other fish, as they were planted for food. How keenly they are relished may be inferred from the fact that a salmon in the hatching-troughs an inch in length will go for a whitefish half an inch in length in a manner that means business, thus demonstrating that fish, like human beings, develop their total depravity at a very tender age. The brook trout have also done finely, though their numbers have been thinned out by small boys and remorseless hulks of men who scoop them out of the streams when they run up to spawn. These raids will be prevented, however, in the future, as Mr. FAIRBANK has purchased about 150 acres of territory through which the principal stream runs. The salmon trout, it is also believed, are doing well, though they are not often seen. Being more solid and sedate fish than their kin of the brook, and not so trivial or superficial as the pickerel and bass, whose delight it is to hug the shallows among the weeds, they seek the deep waters of the lake.

The greatest triumph which Mr. FAIRBANK has achieved, however, is with California salmon. In the fall of 1875 he conceived the idea that this luscious fish, one of the pluckiest, gamiest, most active, and hardy of the tribe, could be transplanted from "the region where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound save his own dashings," into the calm waters of Geneva Lake, and in time put in an appearance as fit for dinner as any of "his sisters, his cousins, or his aunts" on the Pacific Slope. SETH GREEN, the veteran pisciologist, who was visiting him at the troughs is well known, sought to dissuade Mr. FAIRBANK from putting his idea into practical operation because the salmon, especially of the California sort, was neither native nor to the manner born. His suggestion was to plant the lake trout who live and thrive in our Western waters. It was also urged as an objection that the salmon must have access to the sea; but this is not a necessity, as they have flourished in the land-locked lakes of Maine, though they are not so large or so good as those which have a runway to the sea. In connection with this subject a brief biography of the salmon may be of interest. When the rivers are swollen by the rain, the fish enter from the sea. As the cold weather comes on they deposit their spawn in furrows, which both sexes assist to make, impregnate them, and cover them with gravel. The process occupies about a fortnight, and the expectant parents then shed their scales and retire to the seclusion which the river grants. The eggs begin to be hatched in March, and the youthful salmon comes out of the gravel when about an inch in length and is known as a parr. He remains in the stream about a year, during which time he grows about five inches in length and is known as a smolt. He then goes down to the sea, remains about two months, and returns to his river a grilse, weighing about four pounds. They spawn during the winter and then take the family name of salmon, with all that it implies. They continue their journeys to the sea and return to the river, growing in weight by a constantly-increasing ratio, until some of them reach as high as seventy pounds. The ordinary salmon of the market rarely weighs over twenty pounds, and most of the salmon that are caught are grilse. Mr. FAIRBANK was not at all discouraged by SETH GREEN'S forebodings. In the spring of 1876 he planted 50,000; in 1877, 75,000; in 1878, 150,000; and this spring, 300,000, making in all 575,000, being probably the largest salmon plant ever made in this country. A year ago this spring salmon were caught in the lake weighing one pound. Last November some were caught weighing a pound and a half. Last week Mr. LETTER, of this city, fishing in the lake, hooked a fish which seemed to him very much like an animated streak of lightning. It doubled up his pole, whizzed his line through the water in every direction, made his reel utterly useless, and finally compelled him to lay down his pole and carefully haul the newcomer in hand over hand, who proved to be a California salmon weighing four pounds and a half. He was fully as active and gamey as any of his California brethren in their native waters, and, when prepared for the table, showed the same color and the same delicacy of flesh as they. This shows that the fish planted in 1876 have now reached between four and five pounds in weight. Following the natural order of things, these grilse should spawn next winter, and upon this will depend the real success of Mr. FAIRBANK'S experiment. The only danger is in the stream where they will ascend, which is a very small one. Thus far his experiments have proved eminently successful, and Geneva Lake is now one of the finest resorts for the sportsman in this country. If the fishing is not abused, Chicago fishermen for years to come will not have to go far from home to find their sport, and the Chicago market will be abundantly supplied.

WARMOTH, WILTZ, AND NICHOLLS.

Our editorial correspondent now in New Orleans investigating the negro exodus reports two interesting interviews with leading politicians of Louisiana. The first interview was with ex-Gov. WARMOTH, a typical carpet-bagger, not too nice in his methods of obtaining power, nor too scrupulous in using it. He was able to maintain himself, however, by great celerity in the use of the revolver, after most of the other carpet-baggers had been driven from the State. His successful street-fight, in which he killed his man, is remembered to this day to his credit in Louisiana while his flagrant acts of official misconduct are forgotten. The opinions of WARMOTH were colored, as might be expected, by his prejudices. He believed that the negro migration has been due almost entirely to bulldozing, totally ignoring the fact that it has been very large from parishes which are and always have been under negro rule. WARMOTH, of course, neglects to notice that the misuse, by himself and other whites, of power conferred by negro votes was in part responsible for bulldozing at the beginning.

But if WARMOTH is extreme on the one side, WILTZ is still more so on the Democratic side. WILTZ owes all the political preferment he has ever enjoyed to the votes of the ultra Bourbons. He was elected Mayor of New Orleans, member of the Legislature, and Lieutenant-Governor by this faction. He was its candidate for Governor before the last State Convention as against NICHOLLS, and was nearly nominated then. He took the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in order to preserve the organization of his wing of the party, while pretending to promote harmony between the two wings; and he has been ever since the election a thorn in the side of NICHOLLS and a relentless opponent of the Conservatives. It is significant of the success of his efforts that he should have been recently chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention, though part of the large vote which he received for this office was unquestionably due to his reputation for impartiality and quickness as a presiding officer. WILTZ formerly ran with the "masheen" in New Orleans, and still has the enthusiastic support of all the firemen, which in that city implies a good deal of work at the polls. WILTZ is, in short, a typical Southern-city politician as NICHOLLS is a typical Southern-country politician. The former is naturally ultra-Democratic and the latter naturally conservative-Democratic.

Now, what does this ultra-Democratic politician say with reference to the causes of the exodus? He says it was brought about by bad advisers and designing emissaries, and that political troubles had nothing to do with it. "My reply to all this," said Gov. WILTZ, referring to the reports of the first TRIBUNE correspondent, "is to appeal to your own reason. The better way would be to get the answers of the Democrats living in these so-called bulldozed parishes."

It happens, fortunately for the cause of truth and justice, that we have the means of refuting Gov. WILTZ by following his own advice. The first correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in the South did go through Tensas and Concordia Parishes, and did talk with the white Democrats there, and, without a single exception, they all admitted that bulldozing did have a good deal to do with the exodus of negroes from those parishes. In St. Joseph and in Waterproof in Tensas Parish, or in Vidalia in Concordia Parish, or in Natchez, opposite Vidalia, it would be difficult to find a white man worthy of the name of gentleman who would deny that bulldozing had been the main cause of the exodus from those regions. It was no uncommon thing to hear of planters who had put repeating rifles in the hands of their overseers and agents, and instructed them to protect the negroes against bulldozers from the back counties. Nobody there would or could deny that bulldozing had been common, and that it had frightened the negroes, and that they were moving off because they were frightened. The facts were too notorious. It is only when one gets many hundred miles away from the scenes of actual bloodshed, fresh in the memories of all the inhabitants, that it is possible to find intelligent, well-meaning men like Gov. WILTZ who deny that the negroes are moving away partly on account of bulldozing. At a distance it is difficult to collect the evidence, but on the ground everybody is a willing witness to the same effect.

The Conservatives of Louisiana, and especially Gov. NICHOLS, are doing themselves and the people of their State a great injustice in refusing to speak out boldly as to the great wrongs that have been perpetrated upon the colored race, and the disastrous consequences that are flowing from them. The Governor made a personal examination of the alleged outrages at Waterproof in the FAIRFAX case, and reported on them fully. He knows that the negroes in that massacre were fearfully wronged. He has so stated. Why should he be unwilling to connect the massacre with the exodus from Tensas Parish? It is impossible that the two events should follow each other so closely and not be connected in the minds of the negroes and the whites. The New Orleans *Times*, a Democratic newspaper, was bolder. It told the truth in regard to the exodus and bulldozing, and for telling it a new kind of commercial bulldozing was brought to bear upon it. Is it possible that Gov. NICHOLLS has not the courage to stand up against a pressure of this description? If he has not, his Administration is a failure and the promises with which he went into office were deceitful.

Gov. NICHOLLS and the other Conservative leaders of the South have the power and the desire to break away from the old Bourbon rule-or-ruin party, but they lack the courage. All the planters, all the best merchants, and all the capital of the South, are back of them. They have such newspapers as the New Orleans *Times*, the Natchez *Democrat*, the Vicksburg *Herald*, and the Memphis *Avalanche*, but still they hesitate to take the decisive step. They have the intelligence and the wealth of the country, and they might control the numbers—*i. e.*, the negroes. Is their hesitation due to the fact that the other party carries more revolvers and shot-guns, or must it be ascribed to the constant annoyances they are subjected to by ultra-Republicans at the North? Whatever the cause may be, they are losing a golden opportunity as party men. They stand between the WARMOTHS and the WILTZES of the South, and they might, if they chose, advocate only the cause of truth and justice with reference to the negroes and the exodus. Any party which shall take up this cause, having behind it the large property-interests which are affected or threatened by the exodus, will surely prevail.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

The banquet of the Royal Academy in London, May 3, brought together a very distinguished company. The Royal family was represented by the Prince of WALES, the Duke of EDINBURG, Prince LEOPOLD, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, and Prince CHRISTIAN. The German, Russian, and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors, the Danish Minister, and the United States Minister were present. Sir FREDERICK LEIGHTON, President of the Academy, was in the chair. The toasts of the evening were as follows: "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen" (received with all the honors); "The Prince and Princess of WALES and the Rest of the Royal Family," response by the Prince of WALES; "The Army and Navy and the Reserve Forces," responses by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Mr. W. H. SMITH; "Her Majesty's Ministers," response by the Earl of BEACONSFIELD; "The Interests of Science and Literature," responses by Prof. H. SMITH, the distinguished mathematician, and JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE; "The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London," response by the Lord Mayor; "The Guests of the Evening," response by the Lord Chief Justice of England; "The Health of the President and Prosperity to the Royal Academy," response by Sir FREDERICK LEIGHTON, P. R. A. The most noteworthy speeches of the evening were those of the Earl of BEACONSFIELD and Mr. FROUDE. The former referred to the two opposite schools of art in Great Britain, and warmly expressed his preference for that which dealt in modern and home-made subjects rather than in classic and medieval religious myths. The Earl of BEACONSFIELD said:

"If you take the works of SHAKESPEARE, from 'RICHARD II.' to 'RICHARD III.' inclusive, you have the War of the Roses treated with a variety and vigor of character and a multiplicity of incident which the 'Iliad' cannot excel, combined with a human interest which no work of the ancients ever yet attained. I wish to see some of these Professors of High Art commemorate the War of the Roses, or if there be too much reality in those scenes for them, they might find, I think, in some other works of SHAKESPEARE subjects as interesting as Madonnas and Martyrs. Is it to the credit of the English school that you can tell on your fingers the number of masterpieces of English art inspired by SHAKESPEARE? It is true many eminent artists have illustrated his works. Yes, as the hirelings of booksellers preparing popular editions; but have they ever spontaneously done justice to that genius before whom all nations bow?"

Prof. SMITH, who responded on behalf of science, was nearly inaudible, and had a notice of only a line and a half in the *Times*,—a crushing rebuke and a token of flat failure. But Mr. FROUDE, on behalf of literature, was louder and more successful. He referred to the fact that he had unexpectedly been called on to take the place of Mr. BRET HARTE, who was invited to speak, but had been detained at his post of duty in Germany. He was led by this circumstance to speak more especially of American affairs. He said:

"Nothing, sir, would have been more agreeable to you than to hear a citizen of the United States speaking here in the Royal Academy on an interest which is as much theirs as ours. American literature is English literature. English literature is American literature. Men of letters are looked on sometimes as idle *dilettanti* persons, whose functions are chiefly to be caterers for amusement. One great public service they are certainly fulfilling at this moment. They are teaching two great nations, who ought to be the closest friends, to understand each other better. The Americans read our books, we read theirs; we share each other's thoughts and interests, and we discover how heartily at the bottom we are the same people. There is no jealousy between English and American authors. When the Dean of Westminster crosses the Atlantic he is received as if the American people felt as much pride in him as we do. The 'Heathen Chinee' is a household word wherever the English language is spoken, and if Mr. BRET HARTE had been here this evening you would have shown him how warmly we appreciate the most delicate humor and pathos which is to be found in any modern writer. He could not be here, and you must accept the poor substitute of myself. I will say but a very few words, and chiefly on the subject suggested by our disappointment. The Americans have shown a satisfactory desire to possess themselves of English books and works of art. You, sir, and your distinguished brethren have no reason to complain of a want of appreciation. The most valued ornaments of the dining-rooms of New York and Philadelphia are the works of our great living English artists. Science, fortunately for you, has not yet discovered a means by which a picture can be multiplied in its full perfection; only one person can possess an original picture, and you have this advantage of the American eagerness to possess themselves of your beautiful productions. A book, unhappily for us, is in another position. Hundreds of thousands of perfect Tennysons are scattered over the American Union. The Americans have been so eager for the poetry that they have forgotten the poet, and Mr. TENNYSON for many years had to be contented with fame and honor as his only reward. The better understanding which has grown up between us has lately produced a change. There has been a feeling in America that English authors have been hardly dealt with, and the Americans are at this moment considering how they may place English writers in the same position as their own."

Mr. FROUDE, fortunately, did not enter into particulars, and specify the reasons of the late remarkable change of opinion among American publishers as to the value of international copyright. If he had done so, we fear the reasons would have appeared less creditable to the publishers in question than those which were stated.

The papers of St. Louis and New Orleans are exchanging some hard knocks about the exportation of grain,—the city at the mouth of the Mississippi taunting the burg with the big bridge of going back on her, so to speak. The St. Louis *Republican* says if St. Louis "had Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Boston, or any other city of ordinary enterprise, at the mouth of the river to assist it in the good work of diverting the grain trade from New York to the Mississippi route, so that it would not have to do the whole work single-handed, very different progress would have been made in the undertaking. As it is, we have built jetties and elevators for New Orleans, given it steamboat and barge lines, and before long will make it a present of steamships, yet New Orleans does nothing but look indolently on and burden our commerce with taxes for coing through its toll-gate." If the transportation of grain was only a political question, the people of New Orleans would be able to understand it.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* contains the details of a case involving the rights of German-American citizens, which has been recently laid before Secretary EVARTS, and which may yet become famous. The demand of the German Government is an extraordinary one, as will be seen by the statement laid before the Secretary by the victims of this demand, C. L. BOSSELLER and R. W. BOSSELLER, brothers, the first an architect and the other a bookkeeper. The second-named, in his letter to the Secretary, sets forth substantially the following facts: He was born in St. Louis, Sept. 17, 1852, and his brother in the same city, Oct. 14, 1854, their father being a naturalized citizen at that time. They remained in the United States until 1856, when their father took them to Schleswig, at that time belonging to Denmark, and educated them. The writer of the letter left Europe in July, 1873, at the age of not quite 21 years. He spent the first two years in Milwaukee, and has resided since in St. Louis as a registered voter. His brother left Europe at the age of 20, procuring a passport from BANCROFT DAVIS as a citizen of the United States, and came direct to St. Louis, where he also has ever since been a registered voter. In 1878 each received an order from the German Government to appear before the German Recruiting Department in order to be enlisted in the army. They denied the right of the Government to summon them, and forwarded proofs of citizenship. Thereupon the Government has confiscated the property of the brothers and of the father in Schleswig, and notified them of the same. The proofs of citizenship of all three are so clear that the Secretary of State will be compelled to call the attention of our Minister at Berlin to the case, and to lay an emphatic protest against its injustice before the German Government. If the brothers BOSSELLER are liable to confiscation of their property for refusing to serve in the German army, it is difficult to see how any German-American citizen, who owns property of any description in the Fatherland, can escape similar injustice. The protest should not only be made very promptly, but very emphatically. There is no view of the case that warrants the German Government in making any demands of any description upon the brothers BOSSELLER.

We copy the following paragraph because it supplements the account already published in THE TRIBUNE received by telegraph of the extraordinary celebration of a mass in the St. Clement's Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. A good many people will see in it the march of Ritualism toward Romanism. Another reason for copying it is that Dr. DE KOVEN was so well and favorably known throughout the West:

A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Dr. JAMES DE KOVEN was celebrated at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning. At 7 o'clock about 500 worshipers were in their places. Lamps, banners, and crucifixes were displayed; the high altar was draped with black; thirty candles were lighted, and some sanctuary lamps hung from the high arch of the chancel. Forty choristers sang the introduction to CHERUBINI'S mass in D minor. Then Fathers PRESCOTT, MATURIN, and DANEKER CONVERS emerged from a door at the side of the sanctuary and proceeded to the altar, where they stood and recited the *Kyrie Eleison*. From this time the officiating clergymen gave an almost identical reproduction of the Roman Catholic requiem mass, except that no incense was used. Father PRESCOTT was robed in an alb, amice, and chasuble, the latter being of black material. Father MATURIN, as deacon, wore no chasuble, but had a stole and amice on, and Father CONVERS, the sub-deacon, wore nothing above his amice and alb. The services were those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with certain musical features. During portions of the service the congregation rose, and many of the worshipers crossed themselves. In the communion service Father PRESCOTT held aloft a wafer of bread, and simultaneously he and the deacon made the sign of the cross. While the elements were held up three male members advanced from the body of the church to commune in behalf of the congregation. After describing the cross to each of these the celebrant gave the blessing as it is given by the Roman Catholic priest in mass, and, while the choir chanted, the Fathers departed from the chancel, and the congregation slowly left the church.

The annual summary of births, deaths, and causes of death in the large cities of England for 1878 furnishes some interesting statistics with reference to London. Its population exceeds 3,500,000, and, if the suburbs are included, 4,500,000. It almost equals that of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and with its suburbs it equals the population of the Capitals of France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. The area of the city is 122 square miles, and the density of population 29,392 people to the square mile; the proximity of the population 11.04 yards from each other. With the above density, the mortality should be 35.2 per 1,000, but from 1874 to 1878 it has been reduced as low as 22.8. The registered deaths are 83,895, and the births being 129,184, they exceed the former by 45,489. As to the causes of death, the report says:

The causes of death in inner London include 18,220 by zymotic diseases, 15,540 by constitutional diseases, 37,825 by local diseases, 8,695 by developmental diseases, 3,310 by violent deaths. Small-pox was fatal to 1,416 persons, who at various ages died of that disease in London, whereas only 111 died in 10 country towns. Measles was less fatal than usual, and scarlet fever was much less fatal than usual. Whooping-cough was more than usually fatal; the excess of deaths was 1,605. Scurvy and purpura were more than usually prevalent. Of alcoholism 328 persons died, which number is above the average. There was an excessive number of deaths from bronchitis. The deaths from ovarian dropsy were 60, whereas the average annual number of deaths in the previous ten years was 39. The deaths from childbirth were 255; 2,916 persons died by accident or negligence, 78 by homicide, 315 by suicide, and 1 was executed. The number of persons killed in the streets of London was 237—how is not stated in 3 cases; 17 were killed by horses, 12 by carriages, 14 by omnibuses, 10 by tram-cars, 34 by cabs, 73 by vans and wagons, 11 by drays, 63 by carts.

**The adoption of Western customs by China and Japan has brought these two countries into danger of collision. It was not until 1871 that they followed the civilized custom of making treaties with each other, and in 1877 they adopted the Western fashion of sending Minist

other a bookkeeper. The
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the latter being of black ma-
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slowly left the church.

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rtains to the Loochoo Islands,
tant from China and Japan,
tribute to both, though Ja-
rongest hold upon them. The
has recently put forth claims
which are inconsistent with
nty, whereupon the Japanese
peremptorily ordered the Loo-
be heir-apparent as a hostage
cease paying tribute to
bstitute the Japanese calendar
If they refuse, Japan will
nforce her demands. At last
ese Government has not de-
would take up cudgels for the
second case pertains to Corea;
fits of China are undisputed.
trouble is the action of the
nt in levying tolls and duties,
ly restricted Japanese trade.
vernment has already sent a
to protect its merchants and
. The Chinese are greatly ex-
escape a collision on the Loo-
t hardly seems possible that
n the Corean matter.

Commercial of Monday says
nt-Money League's Secretary,
RCHOT, of Chicago, in dealing
es of SAM CARY' at College
evening, will have a solemn
me." It adds this wholesome
CARY is in this part of the
restrain himself from mischief
ould drop in at College Hall
and hear all about his 'mis-
ose SAM is still a seeker of the
We suspect, however, that
advice was lost upon Mr.
net Mr. NICHOL once or twice
sion upon finance, and don't

e of the Thirty-first General
nois will search history they
liaments before now have been
point of the bayonet, when all
d, and it would not be strange
nant citizens should march into
fine afternoon and drive the
out of the State House, as the
were driven out of the Temple
they had disgraced.

of Kentucky, and a member of
ngress, was recently in New
delivered a speech. On his re-
on he informed his friends that
of the Empire City were solid
down on the part of the major-
even if the appropriation bills
Mr. CARLISLE had visited the

World office, the leading Democratic paper in New York, he would have found out that there is a strong feeling against withholding supplies, and that, if the bullheadedness of the Confederates continue, it will lose them the next election, in the opinion of the *World*. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the ablest and most widely-circulated Democratic organ in the West, is better authority than CARLISLE, and properly estimates the worthlessness of Confederate bluster when he says: "There is a good deal of swaggering talk among some of the hot-headed Democrats as to what will be done in case HAYES vetoes the Military Interference bill. This, though, is born of the excitement of the hour. One thing can be stated with absolute safety, and that is, no matter what the President may do, the Democrats will not withhold the supplies. There is no danger of revolution, except as as a pleasing figment of the imagination." Of course there must be considerable hard swearing on the part of the defeated party. There always is; but there is no danger. The supplies will be forthcoming, and there will be no revolution.

On the present basis of apportionment, the Republican States of the West will have gained forty-eight members of Congress on the increase of population in 1880. These States are Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada. These States alone, after the next census, will have twenty-five or thirty more members of Congress than all the Solid South. Thus does the Star of Empire take its way.

The New Orleans *Times* (Dem.) enters its solemn and formal protest against Mr. TILDEN'S renomination on the ground that he is neither a great nor good man, and because he represents and is the product of the worst era and most corrupt methods of public life. This is plain talk to come from the Solid South, but it is not near as savage nor as truthful as what HORACE GREELEY said of TILDEN.

A Cincinnati paper says of Gen. GARFIELD: "He is suffering to be in the Senate; but the probability is he would never attain there the leading position he has assumed in the House." Well, hardly ever. But then he ought to be satisfied with the enviable position that his colleagues have generously accorded to him in the popular branch of Congress,—that of the Great Commoner.

In view of the disposition of the Southern planters to restrain the colored people from fleeing from oppression, an exchange paper says it is a wonder they do not revive the old Fugitive-Slave law, and attempt to pass it as a rider on an appropriation bill.

Judge TAFT, who will probably be nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Republicans, is a silver man, but not an inflationist. He is an honest-money man,—that is to say, a gold *and* silver man. He is opposed to the Confederate system of finance.

Probably Senator CONKLING would have preferred to have an entirely white baby named for him to one a little colored. But people mustn't be too fastidious in a Republic. Many a negro has borne the honored name of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Among the various persons named in connection with the Republican nominations for Circuit Judge, a correspondent in this morning's TRIBUNE proposes Mr. THOMAS G. FROST, of the firm of MILLER & FROST.

It really looks as if the Demo-Confederates in Congress intended to take their whisky straight for one whole week, and have no occasion to damn the President between drinks for vetoing one of their little bills.

It is said that the reason the Illinois Legislature does not adjourn is because they are afraid to go home and face their constituents.

If DAVID DAVIS would scramble back upon the fence again, Mr. TILDEN and Mr. THURMAN would both be inclined to forgive him.

The GRANT movement is "booming," but it is away off in Japan, where signal honors are being paid the General.

"*Let the army perish!*" will probably be written on the Democratic transparencies during the next campaign.

The Rebel yell has grown weaker and weaker until it has become a mere whisper.

PERSONALS.

New York wants Mr. Moody; but we fear it is too late.

Senator Bruce has named his youthful heir Roscoe Conkling Bruce.

Great speech in the Senate of James G. Blaine—I want to be President.

Senator Eaton's retort to Conkling—Take a man of your size, can't you?

If Mr. David Davis expects to make a big run, he should not forget to chalk his cue.

A subscription in aid of an exodus of Congress would doubtless be extremely popular.

Voice of the Solid South—If any man attempts to haul up the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

Feeling among the Democratic Senators—Our only happiness is in secession from Zach Chandler.

Remark of the Southern Democrats—If there are to be bayonets at the polls, we should like to carry them.

If Mr. Horr wants to be called the sweet junket of Michigan, he should not relapse into such profound silence.

To Mr. Conkling, who is making some cruel attacks on the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash: Woodman, spare that tree.

Some unfeeling persons are trying to frighten the South to death by mentioning Mr. Chandler for the Presidency.

Alluding to Zach Chandler, the Southern Senators are heard to say: "That old imbecile, Cataliency, is to blame for this.

Laura Fair is to lecture in New Orleans for the benefit of the poor, and the man who refuses to come down will probably get shot.

The composer of "Mignon" has written to Miss Emma Thursby, congratulating her on her "great and rightful success in Paris."

A mother in New York has committed suicide because of her daughter's elopement. Poor thing! She probably expected to go, too.

Instead of starving the Government the Confederates might cut off the President's supply of backbone. The latter would be more effective.

Dio Lewis says the great trouble with women's shoes is that the soles are too narrow. Mr. Lewis is wrong; the great trouble is that their feet are too wide.

Mr. Dwyer has proved to be such a hard hitter and such an artistic fighter that there is considerable curiosity to know at what theological seminary he graduated.

Mark Twain's brother has been excommunicated from a church at Keokuk for heresy. He should not have departed from the example set him by the pious Mark.

Mr. Edison ought to be able to drive a brisk trade in his instrument for magnifying sound among the aspirants for the Presidency who are trying to hear themselves boom.

The picnic season, with all its innocent pleasures, is here, and the low price of eggs indicates a plentiful store of custard-pie for the ardent picnicking youth to sit down upon.

The editor of the Oxolona *States* is going to fight a duel. We trust his adversary is a good shot, or that his own weapon may be as dangerous at the breech as it is at the muzzle.

The latest style of ladies' stockings has an embroidered snake twined around the ankle, and accordingly there is an inquiry for the kind of whisky which makes a fellow see such snakes.

The New York *Commercial* hopes to see the time when North Carolina will hang the gentlemanly assassins as well as the colored burglars. Does this paper want to depopulate the South?

SPORTING EVENTS.

Boston's First Encounter with the White Stockings of 1879.

An Exciting Game Gallantly Won by the Home Club.

Cincinnati's Pretensions Punctured by the Providence Heavy Hitters.

Buffalo and Troy City Victorious Over Syracuse and Cleveland.

A Day of Brilliant Racing and a Big Attendance at Louisville.

Lord Murphy Wins the Derby in 2:37, and King Faro the Mile Heats.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. BOSTON.

Ever since the season, opened and the White Stockings placed themselves in the front rank of the championship race, it has been felt that their mettle would be thoroughly tested when they met the Bostons, who have for some time been in second position. Their defeat of the Cincinnati Club two games out of three last week showed plainly that the nine's strength had not been over-rated by its friends, and, in consequence of this fact, considerable anxiety was felt in Chicago concerning yesterday's game, and a large audience assembled to see it played. The home nine was again victorious, and fairly outplayed the Bostons at every point. Although they are not credited with as many base-hits as Wright's team, the score of earned runs, which is as fair a test as any, shows them in the lead. The most expensive errors on the Boston side were executed by Sutton, who seemed to be in bad humor generally, and more than once incurred the displeasure of the audience by unnecessarily delaying the game, which at the best was long enough. Houck, the new Boston short-stop, had little to do, and did that badly, his only throw to first resulting in an error. Morrill was also in poor form, and failed to do himself justice, but the rest of the men worked up their usual standard.

Having lost the toss for the ninth time in ten, Capt. Anson sent his men to bat, and, after Dalrymple had struck out, two earned runs were scored, Gore making a base hit, Anson a two-baser, and Peters a single, Anson and Gore tallying. In the second inning Larkin got around the bases on a bad throw to first by Sutton and muffed grounder by the same player. Anson struck safely again in the third inning, but no runs resulted, and the Bostons were also whitewashed in the fourth, the score at the end of that inning being even,—three apiece. The Bostons got an unearned run in the first inning by virtue of a wild throw to first by Williamson, and in the fourth secured two more, one being earned, Morrill leading off with a two-baser, Sutton and Bond getting in singles. The home nine assumed the lead again in the fifth inning, an earned run being the result of base hits by Gore and Shaffer, the former stealing second very prettily and tallying on Shaffer's hit. In the eighth he scored again, being given a life at first by Morrill's muff of Sutton's throw, stealing second, and going to third on a passed ball. He would have remained there had not Houck made a bad throw of Peters' easy grounder, but as it was, the run was scored, amid great cheering. The tie the Bostons gave in to the score, and succeeded. O'Rourke led off with a base-hit, Burdock followed with a two-baser, sending O'Rourke to third, but Jim died at the home plate on Houck's grounder to Anson. Burdock and Houck then scored on Morrill's base-hit, both runs being earned.

The score was now tied again, and the ninth inning was begun. Larkin flew out to O'Rourke, Williamson made a base hit, and Flint was given a life by Sutton. Then Dalrymple, for the first time in the game, hit the ball squarely, and landed it in the netting which surmounts the right-field fence. It became entangled there, and, before it could be secured, Williamson, Flint, and Dalrymple came home. Then there was a dispute, the Bostons claiming that the ball went over the fence, and that, consequently, but two bases could be run on the hit. Anson held, and correctly, that the ball never went over the fence at all, and that bases could be run *ad lib*. The umpire finally trotted to the scene of the disaster, took the testimony of a man who knew nothing about the matter, and then sent Flint and Dalrymple back to third and second bases. In order, however, that there might be no further chance for dispute, they were sent home by safe hits by Anson and Shaffer, Gore having struck out. Peters was then retired by Bond to Morrill, and the tallying was at an end, as the Bostons failed to score. They came near doing so, however, as, after Bond had gone out on a foul bound to Shaffer, Snyder made a base-hit. Jones then hit a long fly to centre field which Gore captured while on a dead run. It was a wonderful catch, and by the time it was made Snyder was at third, having no notion that Jones was to be put out. Gore promptly returned the ball to Anson, and the side was out.

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	1	2	0	0	1
Gore, c. f.	5	2	2	2	1	2	0
Anson, 1 b	5	2	3	2	12	2	0
Shaffer, r. f.	5	0	2	2	1	1	0
Peters, s. s.	5	0	1	1	2	8	1
Quest, 2 b	4	0	0	0	4	3	1
Larkin, p.	4	0	1	0	1	6	1
Williamson, 3 b	4	1	1	1	1	1	2
Flint, c.	4	1	0	0	6	1	0
Total	41	9	10	12	27	24	4
Boston.							
Jones, l. f.	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
O'Rourke, c. f.	4	2	1	1	1	0	0
Burdsell, 2 b	4	0	1	2	4	1	1
Houck, s. s.	4	1	1	0	3	4	0
Morrill, 1 b	4	1	3	4	6	0	1
Howes, r. f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sutton, 3 b	4	1	2	3	0	2	3
Bond, p.	4	0	2	2	0	6	0
Snyder, c	4	0	1	1	7	3	1
Total	37	5	12	15	27	12	7

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	—9
Boston	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—5

RUNS EARNED.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Dalrymple, Anson, Burdock, Morrill, Sutton.
First base on errors—Chicago, 6; Boston, 3.
Errors affecting the score—Chicago, 2; Boston, 5.
Double plays—Peters and Anson, 1. Peters, Quest, and Anson, 1. Gore and Anson, 1.
Passed balls—Snyder, 1.
Wild pitches—Bond, 1.
Umpire—Furlong.

PROVIDENCE VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The Cincinnati Club to-day experienced their fourth defeat. White's pitching was unusually bad, and the Cincinnati men, from the first, seemed like babes in the hands of athletes. The game was lost not so much by the excellence of the playing of the visitors as the bad work of the home club. Will White's vulnerability to-day surprised his friends. The play of the outfielders of the Cincinnati Club was also specially bad, Dickerson and Hotaling both dropping fly balls. Following is

THE SCORE.

Providence.	R	B	T	P	A	E
Start, 1 b	0	1	3	14	0	1
Hines, c. f.	1	2	2	1	1	0
McGeary, 3 b	2	2	4	3	0	0
Wright, s. s.	2	0	0	1	4	0
York, l. f.	3	4	4	1	0	0
Ward, p.	2	2	2	0	9	1
Brown, c.	1	2	2	4	1	1
Hague, 2 b	1	0	2	1	0	1
O'Rourke, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	11	15	21	27	22	3
Cincinnati.						
Hotaling, c. f.	1	2	2	1	0	1
Barnes, 2 b	2	1	2	2	5	3
Kelly, r. f.	1	2	3	0	0	0
McVey, 1 b	0	0	0	8	1	0
Dickerson, l. f.	0	0	0	2	1	0
White, J., c.	1	0	1	8	9	2
Burke, s. s.	0	3	3	3	3	0
White, W., p.	0	2	0	0	3	0
Gerhardt, 3 b	0	1	1	3	2	2
Total	5	8	12	27	15	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	4	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	—11
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5

Umpire—M. Walsh, of Louisville.

BUFFALO VS. SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—The Buffalos defeated the Stars easily to-day, outbatting and outfielding their opponents. McCormick was hit hard, while the visitors did but little with Galvin. The Stars started in poorly, but fielded well in the latter part of the game. Holbert supported McCormick splendidly, and Farrell played good at second. In the first inning Farrell, while running to first, jumped on Walker at first, and injured the latter so badly that he had to retire in favor of Crowley, McGonigle going to right. The latter player made a beautiful running catch, and Clapp caught in better style than he has before. The Buffalos opened the game by gaining a run on singles of Eggler and Richardson, and errors of Carpenter and Holbert. In the third Clapp scored on his own hit, assisted by a single of Crowley and errors of Carpenter. In the fifth the Buffalos scored two runs on a single of Force and Clapp, and a three-baser by Richardson. The score was increased by two more runs on singles of McGonigle and Force and a three-baser by Eggler. Two more runs were added on singles of Crowley, and Force and Richardson's second three-baser. The Stars failed to get a run, although they had three men on bases in the third inning.

THE SCORE.

Buffalo.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Eggler, c. f.	6	1	2	4	2	0	3
Force, s. s.	5	3	3	3	2	5	1
Clapp, c.	5	2	1	1	5	0	0
Richardson, 3 b	4	1	4	8	0	3	0
Crowley, r. f. and 1 b	5	0	2	2	10	0	0
McGonigle, r. f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Walker, 1 b	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fulmer, 2 b	4	0	1	1	4	2	2
Hornung, l. f.	5	0	2	3	0	0	0
Galvin, p.	5	1	2	2	0	3	0
Total	44	8	17	24	27	13	6
Syracuse.							
Dorgan, 1 b	4	0	0	0	8	2	1
Farrell, 2 b	4	0	1	1	4	5	3
Purcell, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Carpenter, r. f.	4	0	1	1	2	0	2
Allen, 3 b	4	0	0	0	1	0	2
McCormick, p.	4	0	2	3	1	3	2
Richmond, l. f.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Macullar, s. s.	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Holbert, c.	3	0	0	0	6	3	1
Total	35	0	6	7	27	16	11

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	—8
Stars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Buffalo, 6.
Two-base hits—Hornung, 1; McCormick, 1.
Three-base hits—Richardson, 2; Eggler, 1.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 2.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 4; Star, 4.
Struck out—Buffalo, 1; Star, 2.
Balls called—On Galvin, 102; on McCormick, 151.
Strikes called—Off Galvin, 15; off McCormick, 10.
Double plays—Holbert and Dorgan.
Wild pitches—McCormick, 2.
Time—Two hours and twenty-nine minutes.
Umpire—C. D. Wilbur.

TROY VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 20.—To-day occurred a contest of giants. Two clubs which thus far foot the list, and, so far as themselves are concerned, are a tie, came together to decide a little championship of their own. As was generally expected, Cleveland's evil genius still followed the home nine, and they were outplayed, both in the field and at the bat. Very little interest was manifested, only 400 people being present. Kennedy was still unable to take his place behind the bat, but Mitchell played in the field, and the extra man this time was Stockwell. The Cleveland people are becoming a good deal disgusted with the poor success of their club.

THE SCORE.

Troy.	R	B	T	P	A	E
Hall, c. f.	2	3	4	2	0	1
Caskins, c.	1	2	3	8	1	1
Mansell, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Bradley, p.	0	1	1	0	7	0
Clapp, 1 b	1	1	1	8	0	0
Doescher, 2 b	0	0	0	4	3	0
Evans, r. f.	0	2	2	2	1	0
Hawkes, 2 b.	0	0	0	3	3	0
Shoupe, s. s.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	9	13	27	14	2
Cleveland.						
Eden, 1 b.	0	0	0	4	1	2
Phillips, c.	0	0	0	5	2	3
Glassock, 3 b.	0	0	0	2	2	1
McCormick, p.	1	1	2	0	7	0
Carey, s. s.	1	2	4	4	1	0
Strief, 2 b.	0	0	0	3	1	0
Eller, r. f.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Mitchell, c. f.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stockwell, r. f.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	4	7	27	15	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Umpire—Pratt of Pittsburg.
Time—Two hours and five minutes.

THE TURF.

THE LOUISVILLE DERBY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20.—This was Derby Day, and the weather was glorious. The free feature was inspiring and the crowds that flocked to the Jockey Course prodigious, reminding one of England and the original of Kentucky's namesake. Year by year the occasion has increased in splendor and importance, until Derby Day has become with us a veritable holiday. To-day's sport was both exciting and doubtful. No one could predict the winners in a bunch, although the Derby favorite had been agreed upon by a majority. It is estimated that there was fully 20,000 persons in the stands and in the field, which was free to all, as it is always when the Jockey Derby is run. This great space presented a sight most unusual, and to the Eastern eye was novel as it was interesting. Country folk, white and black, for miles had been arriving all day, and when the drum tapped for the flyers to go, all shades and conditions, frantically holding on to one another, could be observed in trees, on wagons, and some women on the shoulders of their cousins, and their brothers, their husbands, and their sweethearts. The regular stands were thronged to overflowing, and the grand stand contained a bouquet of beauty so tightly packed together that to be comfortable was well nigh an impossibility.

THE FIRST EVENT

on the card of this gala-day was a mile and a quarter dash. Esellah was a strong favorite with the strangers, but the Kentuckians very generally laid their money on a home horse, Fortuna, Glenmore, Mary R. Dunkirk, and Richards, Jr., selling as indicated by the order in which they were named. The field comprised Signal, Mollie McGinley, Conn, and Douglass. The first start was successful, the bunch, with one exception, going off like a flash, all well together. Esellah was left standing. He swerved backward just as the flag dropped. The bunch was next broken, Glenmore going forward, lapped by Keene and Richards, Jr., close on to whom was Fortuna. Signal next, and the others lost to sight by the dust. Signal had crept up second as they passed the stand, and Fortuna was running an easy third, although going quite fast. Glenmore led Fortuna at the quarter by a length, who was but a little in front of Signal, the others led by Richards, and Dunkirk forcing a very hot pace. They were nearer one another at the half-mile, and, rounding into the three-quarters, Mollie McGinley, pushing up, showed a good third, Signal dropping into fifth place, Richards taking third. Fortuna being barely half a length behind Glenmore, and running with perfect ease. So they came into the stretch. At the eighth pole Fortuna was given her head, and forged past Glenmore for a neck, but the latter, responding to the whip and spur, overtook his rival, and side by side they thundered under the string in a dead heat, Richards second Signal third. Time, 2:10¾. The race was not run over, and all money was divided. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when

THE DERBY

was run. Before the race pools sold: Lord Murphy, $800; Strathmore, $450; Falsetto, $380; Trinidad, $250; the field, consisting of Gen. Pike, One Dime, Buckner, Wissahicon, Ada Glenn, $110. At the start not a seat was occupied, men and women all standing and giving no heed to police regulations. This race was a mile and a half. When the flag fell One Dime and Wissahicon were led by Gen. Pike, Trinidad, Buckner, and Murphy almost immediately shoving up front. One Dime was leading at the three-quarter post, Trinidad next, the others hidden by dust. As they passed by the stand, Buckner was leading the bunch, Trinidad and Strathmore fighting for second place, Lord Murphy, the favorite, having gone back considerable by reason of a collision with Ada Glenn as they rounded the first turn. Murphy's owner, observing the accident, shouted that his horse was gone, but the plucky Tennessee crack, who had partly fallen, gathered himself up, and kept on. He seemed to be leading at the half-mile, Strathmore second, Trinidad third, Falsetto forging ahead for a better place, Ada Glenn's accident sending her away to the rear. Gen. Pike, Buckner, Wissahicon, and One Dime were all well up and leading here, Falsetto improving his running and rapidly coming up on the others, pushing ahead of Trinidad before arriving at the three-quarters, and soon closing in on Strathmore, tackling the Lord with a dash just as they got into the stretch. Side by side they came, but the game Enquirer could not lead the fleet-footed Tennessean, and Lord Murphy went under the string first, beating Falsetto, who was second, by half a length, Strathmore a length and a half behind Falsetto's second, Trinidad a length behind Strathmore, One Dime fifty, and Gen. Pike sixty. Time, 2:37—the best ever run in a Kentucky Derby. Aristides, in 1875, ran it in 2:37¾; Vagrant, in 1876, in 2:38¼; Baden Baden, in 1877, in 2:38; and Day Star, in 1878, in 2:37¼. The value of the stake was $3,000, of which $200 goes to the second horse.

IN THE THIRD RACE,

purse $350, $50 to second horse, mile heats, King Faro, Peru, Kingsland, Silver Maid, Ella Rowett, Ada Lambert, Patrol, Victim, Wheeler, Virgillian, and Tolemia started. Faro and Peru were favorites. King Faro won the first heat with ease, Peru second, and Victim third. Time, 1:44. In the second heat, in the home-stretch, when King Faro's victory seemed assured, the Texas entry, Ella Rowett, ran forward with tremendous speed, and it was all he could do to keep up with her under whip and spur, and the King losing by a nose, many supposing it another dead heat. The time was 1:42½. Ella Rowett then had the call in the pools at $1,000 to $400. They went off well together, the mare leading to the last quarter, when Faro, coming up, ran away from her enough to win by half a length. Time, 1:45. All three races were full of interest and excitement.

OTHER POINTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—The attendance exceeded 15,000, about half the number occupying the field, which is always free here on Derby Day.

Lord Murphy's time is the quickest ever made in the Kentucky Derby.

The pools on to-morrow's races sold as follows to-night:

First race—Alexander Stakes, half-mile dash: Kimball, 110; Blackburn, 20; Knight Templar, 14; Bancroft, 13; Moscow, 12; Tonso, 12; Grinstead, 10; Mendelssohn, 9; Big Medicine, 10; Hawley, 5.

Second race—Ladies' Stake, half-mile dash: Blue Lodge, 100; Donaldson, 75; Cottill, 45; Observana, 15; Mamie R., 14; Grunstead, 13; Tipsy, 13; Sistova, 10.

Third race—Selling race, mile heats: Checkmate, 95; Wender, 20; Dillon, 20; Grapple, 16; Charlie Bush, 13; D. F. Kenner, 12; Dave S., 6; Adams, 6.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

LONDON, May 20.—The Great Northern Handicap race to-day at the York Spring meeting was won by Castlereagh, Tenter Gate second, Knight Templar third.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE CANADIANS GET IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, May 20.—In the pedestrian tournament which commenced here Monday morning the principal event is the six days' go-as-you-please championship of Canada, the first prize for which is $500 in cash and a gold medal, the second prize $200, and the third $200. All who cover 450 miles will receive back their entrance-fee of $25 and a certain sum of money for every three miles over the 450 which they may cover. The match is taking place in the Adelaide street skating-rink, and is an unqualified success, the building to-night being visited by over 3,000 people. There were ten entries, and at 9 o'clock to-night the score stood as follows: Nelson, of St. Catharines, 167 miles; Walker, of Buffalo, 166; Cusack, of St. Thomas, 140; Warren, of New Hamburg, 138; Upcraft, of Oswego, 138; Alberti, of Ottawa, 126; Henderson, of Toronto, 121; O'Grady, of Toronto, 88. Nurse, of Toronto, sprained his ankle in the thirty-fifth mile, and had to retire. Finnuchi, of Montreal, who had been suffering from cramps in his stomach, gave out after covering fifty-two miles. So far, the only contestant who has done any running is Albert. The interest is mostly centered in Walker, of Buffalo, and Nelson, of St. Catharines. Some of the others give evidence of breaking down. The match will be concluded Saturday night.

THE TRIGGER.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—The first annual tournament of the Missouri State Sportsman's Association opened here to-day at the grounds of the St. Louis Jockey Club. Not much of material interest took place to-day, but over $3,000 in purses will be shot for during the week. In a free-for-all shoot to-day for $300, Judge Chester H. Krum, President of the St. Louis Gun Club, divided the first money with Abe Kleinman, of Chicago, champion of America, and a sweepstake was won by Fred Erb, of St. Joseph, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S.

"My Awful Dad" was given for the second time last night, with Lester Wallack as *Adonis Evergreen*, a charming presentation in its way, but one, we fancy, in which the actor's capabilities are not seen to the best advantage. Every seat in the lower part of the house was filled, but the galleries were only moderately patronized. The play appeared to thoroughly please and Mr. Wallack was rewarded by a call at the end of every act. This afternoon the star does not play. "My Leopold" will be substituted for "My Awful Dad," and in it the company will have more opportunity to show their metal than in the last-mentioned comedy. The cast will include Messrs. J. W. Shannon, C. T. Murphy, J. M. Hardie, G. F. Devere, G. R. Elleson, Eugene Elberts, and little Carrie Elberts, Edith Acton, Miss Laura Don, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Rose Rand, Miss Nellie Bingham, Miss Alice Sherwood, and Miss Jennie Clark.

AN INTERESTING PROJECT.

The establishment of a Zoological Garden in Chicago, after the plan of some of the best in Europe, is a project which has for months past enlisted the serious thought of some enterprising citizens here. It is now known that the enterprise has taken a practical and definite shape, and that, in a very few weeks perhaps, it will be one of the many interesting features of our great Queen City of the West,—indeed, the only one of its kind in the country. Such a scheme, founded upon a secure financial basis, and conducted with intelligence, will not fail to meet with hearty encouragement when it is known to be one of our city institutions, and not a mere traveling exhibition. The gentlemen engaged in the affair have already purchased suitable grounds, and have secured a rare collection of wild animals to form the nucleus of a great menagerie. Among them are a pair of elephants,—African and Asiatic,—a drove of fourteen camels and dromedaries, a rich collection of Austrian birds of gorgeous plumage, some twenty distinct varieties of the genus ape, including a pair of fine chimpanzees, and enough of live-stock to form a most attractive exhibition of itself. The projectors of the new Zoological Garden mean to conduct it upon the principle of those most honored in Germany, which will embrace all kinds of open-air entertainments, and to this end a special commissioner has visited all the prominent gardens there, with a view to combine all their latest

STATE AFFAIRS.

A Scene of Extraordinary Confusion in the House Yesterday.

For More Than an Hour No Voice Could Be Distinguished.

The Tumult Evoked by Consideration of the Joliet Deficiency.

An Adjournment-Sop Thrown to the Popular Cerberus by the Senate.

Adjournment, However, Not Probable Before the Middle of June.

Final Passage of the Bill Fixing the Time for Holding Circuit Courts.

SCREECHING.

WORSE THAN A FOREST FULL OF MONKEYS AND PARROTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 20.—The Joliet Prison Deficiency bill was called up again about half-past 5 o'clock, the Committee having stricken the item for the purchase of a gas-machine out of it, against which there was some objection.

Mr. Wentworth moved to amend the bill by declaring that no money from the funds of the prison or any other money should be taken for the purpose of paying for this machine. This motion was voted down. A motion was made to adjourn, and the roll called, much time being taken up thereby. The previous question was ordered on the amendment reported by the Committee, providing that no part of the $50,000 appropriation should be used to pay for this machine. Before a vote was taken on the amendment of Wentworth

A MOST DISGRACEFUL SCENE

occurred in the Chamber. The Democrats began filibustering on the pending motion in a most outrageous manner, in which the Republicans participated with spirit. The worst phases of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly were exhibited in the circus which followed.

Butterworth attempted to get the floor, but was rapped down by the Speaker. A scene of indescribable confusion followed. Butterworth, with unexampled tenacity, stuck to the floor, and began to make a speech amid a perfect thunder of opposition, during which nearly every Republican in the House was laying himself liable to an acute attack of throat-disease with the violence of his vocal efforts. The Speaker became as excited as the members, and

SHOUTED, POUNDED, AND DANCED AROUND

in a most panicky manner, "completely losing his head," as the phrase goes.

Sherman left his seat and advanced into the middle of the Chamber, where he shouted a point of order for half an hour in a tone of voice that would make a thunder-clap sound like an echo.

Butterworth was still speaking at the top of his voice, not one word in fifty being distinguishable.

Robison, of Fulton, in his shirt-sleeves, advanced bravely to his support.

McKinlay, Milleham, Elliott, Frew, Herrington, Hill of Tazewell, and Wentworth left their seats and came to his support.

Butterworth insisted on explaining his vote.

The Clerk was directed to continue the calling of the roll.

Milleham yelled,

"STICK IT OUT, BUTTERWORTH!"

and patted his colleague manfully on the back.

The tall frame of Graham towered above his desk, his mouth was open, but he might as well have been dumb, for no one could hear any sound, so tremendous was the din.

Berry stood leaning against one of the huge columns of the Chamber, surveying the terrifying scene before him with heroic calmness.

McFie stood on his desk with a stout stick in hand, made from the timber of the old State-House at Kaskasia.

MORRISON

stood trembling in the central aisle, with a copy of THE TRIBUNE in his hand.

Dearborn was seated on the top of his desk, shouting and throwing his arms about.

Byers left his seat among his Republican colleagues, and walked menacingly over towards the Democratic side of the House.

Chase, of Peoria, took refuge in the gallery with the ladies, and from his eyrie surveyed the scene with apparent levity and enjoyment.

Wright, of DuPage, stood in the central part of the Republican side of the House,

WITH HIS COAT OFF,

ready for action.

Jackson, of Marion, sat on the Republican side of the House, coolly surveying the tumult.

Collins, of Cook, stood with both hands in his pockets, looking sadly at the disgraceful riot.

The venerable Dr. Rogers, having passed through the exciting scenes of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, sat unmoved in his seat.

Crooker's ponderous form loomed up on the outer rim of the mob on the west side of the House like the Sphinx in the Egyptian desert, calm and imperturable.

Mason stood at his desk in the western side of the Chamber, his back against a high plate-glass window, with the yellow rays of the declining sun falling through his hair, giving his cherubic form

THE APPEARANCE OF A RED-HEADED ANGEL.

During the melee Erhardt picked up a waste-paper basket and deliberately put it on the head of his colleague, like a hat.

Mitchell, the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, had his coat off, and stood at his post with great drops of sweat standing on his massive forehead.

DURING THIS RIOT

—for it can be compared to nothing else—every member seemed to be letting out all the noise that was in him, and as if he had accumulated a large supply for this occasion.

Senator Hunt, and Leonard, the Governor's Secretary, Warden McCaughrey, of Joliet, like Clements and Dr. Fondy, of Chester, Dr. Gillett, of Jacksonville, E. H. Phelps, and half a hundred others, stood spell-bound in the lobby. Paper balls were flying about like a shower, and, during the roll-call, perhaps not a dozen members were in their seats. The amendments of the Committee on Appropriations were finally adopted, and the bill advanced to the order of second reading. The yeas and nays were demanded at every step, and it was

NOT UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK

was reached that an adjournment came, more than an hour having been consumed in this disgraceful performance.

Millbeck, Socialist, of Chicago, who has witnessed some pretty stormy meetings of his constituents, came down to the desk of THE TRIBUNE correspondent, with wonder in his eyes, and exclaimed, with much excitement: "Dot Legislature is vorse den die Socialists." The dignity of his constituents, as compared with this scene in the Assembly Chamber, caused him to walk proudly away, with a better appreciation of himself that he has thus far had during this session. A motion was finally made to adjourn, on which motion the Democracy demanded the yeas and nays, and

AMID WHOOPS, SHOUTS, CAT-CALLS, AND A SHOWER OF PAPER WADS,

the Lower House of the great co-ordinate branch of the State Government, the dignity of which your correspondent so mortally offended by not answering an improper question recently, stood adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow. This is what the people's money is paying for.

HORROSCOPE.

NO HOPE WHATSEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20.—There is no probability that the House will be able to concur in the joint resolution to adjourn on May 31, adopted by the Senate to-day. The appropriation bills can't be got through within that time, having been too long delayed by that superior body, the Senate. None believe this Legislature can get away from here before June 10. The Governor, as published yesterday, has issued a proclamation appointing Friday, May 30, as Decoration Day. The Legislature cannot sit on that day. The Saturday following will thus be broken into, and probably no quorum can be mustered for that day. Monday, June 2, is election-day. It is a day of the week on which there are habitually a large number of absentees usually, and the fact of its being election-day will destroy a quorum in both Houses. There is every reason to suppose, therefore, that the four days intervening will be lost out of the working-time of the Legislature, and that so much more time must be added to the life of this General Assembly.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS,

frightened at the turn affairs have taken here, and by the pressure of public opinion occasioned by the prodigious length of the session, held a caucus for the purpose of consultation this evening to endeavor to agree upon some settled policy of action. The Militia bill was discussed, and the probabilities of being able to pass it through the Senate. Josiyn declared he would not vote for the measure in the present form. Ford, Republican, is sick. Johnson is sick and absent. Without Democratic votes, therefore, the measure cannot pass. It is understood that Archer, Lee, and Dearborn, Democrat, will vote for it, and, with no absentees, just votes enough can be had to carry it through. If the required number of votes can be got to-morrow, the bill will be called up and passed. This looks doubtful now. It was also determined to add the $1,000,000 item for school purposes to the general appropriation bill. It was also determined to make an arrangement with Democratic Senators for

A QUORUM SATURDAYS AND MONDAYS.

The Democracy also held a caucus this evening, and determined to fight the appropriations inch by inch. The Chester crowd, having got their bill advanced to the order of third reading, beyond the power of amendment, with the $280,000 untouched, are correspondingly happy.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20.—Mayborne offered a resolution fixing the hours of convening at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. The resolution was objected to, and went over under the rules.

Mayfield offered a joint resolution fixing the date sine die adjournment on May 31. The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 30; nays, 1.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

McDowell asked and obtained leave to take up House Bill 764 on its passage. This bill fixes the time of holding Circuit Courts in the Judicial Circuits of the State, hence is of general interest. As amended in the Senate and passed by that body, and as it will stand on the statute-book, it now reads:

AN ACT concerning Circuit Courts, and to fix the time for holding the same in the several counties in the Judicial Circuits in the State of Illinois, exclusive of the County of Cook.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That hereafter the times of holding the Circuit Courts in the several counties composing the various Judicial Circuits in the State of Illinois, exclusive of the County of Cook, as said circuits have been defined by a law of the General Assembly, approved June 2, 1877, be as follows:

SEC. 2. First Circuit—In the County of Union, on the first Monday of March and first Monday in September; in the County of Jackson, on the fourth Monday of March, and second Monday of August; and second Monday of December; in the County of Williamson, on the second Mondays of January and July; in the County of Franklin, on the fourth Mondays of April and October; in the County of Saline, on the second Mondays of May and November; in the County of Alexander, on the second Monday of February, and third Monday of September, and second Monday of July: *Provided*, the term to be held on the second Monday of July in Alexander County shall be held exclusively for criminal business in the County of Pulaski, on the third Monday of February and first Monday of October; in the County of Pope, on the third Monday of February and second Monday of October; in the County of Massac, on the third Monday of April and third Monday of November; in the County of Hardin, on the first Monday of April and fourth Monday of October; in the County of Johnson, on the first Mondays of April and November.

SEC. 3. Second Circuit—In the County of Lawrence, on the first Mondays of February and August; in the County of Cumberland, on the third Mondays of February and August; in the County of Crawford, on the first Mondays of March and September; in the County of Clay, on the third Mondays of March and second Mondays of September; in the County of Richland, on the second Mondays of April and November; in the County of Clay, on the fourth Monday of April and third Monday of October; in the County of Jasper, on the third Monday of May and first Monday of December; in the County of Jefferson, on the second Monday of May and second Monday of December; in the County of Hamilton, on the fourth Monday of February and fourth Monday of September; in the County of Wayne, on the third Monday of March and third Monday of October; in the County of Edwards, on the second Monday of April and second Monday of November; in the County of Wabash, on the third Monday of April and third Monday of November; in the County of White, on the first Monday of January, the first Monday of June, and the first Monday of October; in the County of Gallatin, on the first Monday of February and the first Monday of September: *Provided*, that the June term of the court to be held in the County of White shall be devoted exclusively to the impaneling of a Grand Jury, the trial of criminal cases, and the transaction of any business in civil and chancery cases not requiring a jury, or where a jury may be waived.

SEC. 4. Third Circuit—In the County of St. Clair, on the third Monday of February, third Monday of May, on the third Monday of September; in the County of Madison, on the third Monday of March and third Monday of October; in the County of Bond, on the first Monday of March and first Monday of September; in the County of Marion, on the second Monday of February and second Monday of August; in the County of Randolph, on the first Mondays of March and September; in the County of Monroe, on the third Mondays thereafter; in the County of Washington, on the second Mondays thereafter; in the County of Perry, on the third Mondays thereafter; in the County of Clinton, on the second Mondays thereafter.

SEC. 5. Fourth Circuit—In the County of Vermilion, on the first Monday in February, first Monday of May, and first Monday of October; in the County of Edgar, on the second Monday of March and the second Monday of September; in the County of Douglas, on the second Monday of April and the second Monday of October; in the County of Clark, on the first Monday of March and the first Monday of September; in the County of Coles, on the second Monday of April and the fourth Monday of November; in the County of Piatt, on the first Monday of September and first Monday of February; in the County of Champaign, on the fourth Monday of September and first Monday in March; in the County of Moultrie, on the third Monday in November and third Monday of April; in the County of Macon, on the first Monday of December and second Monday of May.

SEC. 6. Fifth Circuit—In the County of Sangamon, on the first Monday of February, first Monday of May, and first Monday of October; in the County of Macoupin, on the third Monday of February, on the first Monday in June, and third Monday in September; in the County of Christian, on the first Monday of March, last Monday of June, and third Monday of November: *Provided*, That the said June term shall be devoted exclusively to the trial of chancery causes, and the trial or transaction of any business in criminal and civil cases not requiring a jury, and no jury shall be impaneled for said June term"; in the County of Montgomery, on the seventh Tuesday after the first Tuesday of February, and on the twelfth Tuesday after the third Tuesday of August; in the County of Fayette, on the third Tuesday after the first Tuesday in February, and the fourth Tuesday after the third Tuesday of August; in the County of Shelby, on the first Tuesday of April, and on the eighth Tuesday after the third Tuesday of August.

SEC. 7. Sixth Circuit—In the County of Adams, on the third Monday of January, and fourth Monday of March, and on the third Monday of May, and on the third Monday of June, and third Monday of September, and on the fourth Monday of October. In the County of McDonough, on the first Tuesday of February, the second Tuesday of May, and the second Tuesday of September; provided, that the May term shall be devoted exclusively to the trial of chancery causes, and the trial or transaction of any business in civil and criminal cases not requiring a jury, and no jury shall be impaneled for said May term. In the County of Brown, on the fourth Tuesday in February and the first Tuesday in October. In the County of Fulton, on the second Tuesday of March, the third Tuesday of August, and the first Tuesday of December. In the County of Pike, on the first Tuesday of April and the first Tuesday of November. In the County of Schuyler, on the fourth Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October.

SEC. 8. Seventh Circuit—In the County of DeWitt, on the third Monday of March, fourth Monday of August, and first Monday of December. In the County of Logan, on the third Mondays of January, May, and September; in the County of Menard, on the first Monday of March, and third Mondays of July and October; in the County of Mason, on the second Monday of February, and first Mondays of August and November; in the County of Cass, on the first Monday of February and third Monday of August; in the County of Greene, on the fourth Monday of February and first Monday of September; in the County of Jersey, on the third Monday of March and fourth Monday of September; in the County of Calhoun, on the second Mondays of April and October; in the County of Scott, on the fourth Mondays of April and October; in the County of Morgan, on the second Mondays of May and November.

SEC. 9. Eighth Circuit—In the County of Peoria, on the first Mondays of February, May, October, and December; in the County of Stark, on the second Mondays of March and September; in the County of Tazewell, on the first Mondays of May and February, and second Mondays of September and November; in the County of Marshall, on the second Monday of January and first Mondays of June and October in each year; in the County of Putnam, on the first Monday of March and fourth Monday of October; in the County of Woodford, on the first Mondays of April, August, and December.

SEC. 10. Ninth Circuit—In the County of LaSalle, on the second Monday of October, second Monday of January, second Monday of March, and the second Monday of June; in the County of Bureau, on the third Monday of March and fourth Monday of August, and first Monday of December; in the County of Grundy, on the third Monday of November and second Monday of March; in the County of Will, on the first Monday of January, the third Monday of May, which term shall close on the last Saturday in June, and on the third Monday of September.

SEC. 11. Tenth Circuit—In the County of Rock Island, on the first Mondays of January, May, and September; in the County of Henry, on the second Mondays of February, June, and October; in the County of Mercer, on the third Monday of March, fourth Monday of November, and second Monday of August; in the County of Knox, on the first Mondays of February and June and the third Monday of October; in the County of Warren, on the first Mondays of January and May and third Monday of September; in the County of Henderson, on the second Monday of March and fourth Monday of August.

SEC. 12. Eleventh Circuit—In the County of Livingston, on the first Tuesdays of January and May and second Tuesday of October; in the County of Iroquois, on the first Tuesdays of March and November and third Tuesday of June; in the County of Kankakee, on the first Tuesdays of April and December and third Tuesday of September; in the County of McLean, on the second Monday in September, first Monday of November, first Monday of February, and fourth Monday of April; in the County of Ford, on the third Tuesday of August and first Tuesdays of April and December.

SEC. 13. Twelfth Circuit—In the County of Kane, on the first Monday of February, third Monday of April, and first Monday of October; in the County of Du Page, on the third Mondays of March and September; in the County of Kendall, on the fourth Monday of May and second Monday in January; in the County of Boone, on the second Mondays of September and February; in the County of De Kalb, on the third Monday of June and fourth Mondays of October and February; in the County of McHenry, on the second Monday of January, fourth Mondays of May and September; in the County of Lake, on the second Monday of March and first Monday of November.

SEC. 14. Thirteenth Circuit—In the County of Jo Daviess, on the second Mondays of November and February, and the fourth Monday in May; in the County of Stephenson, of the first Mondays of September and December, and the third Monday of March; in the County of Winnebago, on the first Monday in October, second Monday in January, and the fourth Monday in April; in the County of Whiteside, on the fourth Monday of August and first Monday of December, second Monday of March, and second Monday of June; in the County of Carroll, on the third Monday of September, first Monday of January, and second Monday of April; in the County of Ogle, on the first Monday of October, third Monday of January, and fourth Monday of April; in the County of Lee, on the fourth Monday of October, second Monday of February, and third Monday of May: *Provided*, that no grand or petit jury shall be summoned for the June term in the County of Whiteside, unless specially ordered by the Court.

SEC. 15. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS ON SECOND READING were ordered engrossed for a third reading:

Senate Bill 296, by Riddle, an appropriation of $187.49 for relief of Henry McDonnell, for material furnished and labor performed in the erection of the chapel and school building connected with the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; also an amendment appropriating $602 for the payment of similar claims to Henry Ridgely.

Senate Bill 469, by Mayborne, appropriating $15,000 as a donation for the benefit of the School for Deaf and Dumb Children located in Chicago.

House Bill 433, amending Sec. 10 of an act concerning jurors; regulates the number and manner of drawing.

House Bill 502, amending practice in courts of record, providing means for a plaintiff in any suit at law pending on appeal or otherwise, or complainant in any suit in chancery, before cross-bill in which affirmative relief is prayed, to dismiss such suit at his own cost, either in term time or in vacation.

House Bill 456, revising the law in relation to Coroners, requiring such officer to repair at once to the place where dead body of any person is found, supposed to have come to his or her death by violence, casualty, or any undue means, and summon a jury of six persons to view the body and inquire into the cause and manner of the death.

Mayborne requested that Senate Bill 484 be taken up out of its order and placed on its passage. The request was granted and the bill passed. It makes an appropriation of $3,996 for the purpose of constructing a sewer for the Central Illinois Hospital for the Insane.

House Bill 909, providing for a term of the Circuit Court of Fulton County in May, 1879, and legalizing the judicial proceedings therein named, passed, and now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

DEBATE.

Upon resumption of consideration of House bills on second reading, House Bill 751, an act for the protection of laborers, miners, mechanics, and merchants, was taken up.

Mr. Munn offered an amendment, which provoked the first discussion of the day's session.

Artley supported the bill, and opposed the proposed amendment. He said he knew laborers who were compelled to take in payment of their services cigars, which they traded as best they could; also checks calling for payment in goods on which they were compelled to pay high prices.

Munn said that he had seen good come of this "truck" system in some cases. He thought contracts should be entered into mutually by parties, and that no coercion should receive recognition.

Joslyn opposed the "truck" system, saying that the whole thing was a device upon the part of corporations to defraud their employes; that he had a bit of the scrip in his hand, bushels of which could be bought for 50 cents on the dollar; that it was simply a means by which rich men could impose upon the poor. It was wrong, all wrong. Whole towns were cursed with it. It says to the laborer: "Here's your check; go to my store and get your supplies." If the party demurs, he can sell his check,—perhaps at 50 cents on the dollar. Let the law protect the poor. The rich can take care of themselves. These laborers need our protection,—that protection that this bill offers them.

The amendment was lost, and the bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

THE HENRY DAM AGAIN.

Whiting called up Senate Bill 429, providing for payment of damages to land and other property, sustained by the owners thereof, by the construction of the dam on the Illinois River near Henry, in Marshall County. Before commencing his remarks, he asked that a report of the speeches made a few days since, during his absence, upon this question, and which reflected upon him, be read; and sent to the Secretary's desk a copy of the *Sangamo Monitor* containing an account of the discussion participated in by Messrs. Hamilton, Merritt, Callon, Lee, Dearborn, and Lewis. These speeches set forth the fact that no damages had really been done by the overflow of waters; that a march was being proposed upon the State Treasury; that the lands had always been worthless; that from $10 to $25 per acre had been, by a Commission, allowed for damages on lands that sold for but 50 cents per acre. He then proceeded to defend the action of the Commission; said that he had means, equal to any, for informing himself as to losses accruing to owners of lands damaged by the building of the dam. He then spoke of the charge that he had presented a bill that was a fraud, a steal, and repelled the charge as false. He had consulted with Gov. Palmer and secured his aid in drawing up a bill which guarded the interests of the State thoroughly.

He proceeded to say that he knew that lands that had been good agricultural lands had been submerged because of the building of the dam; that the State of Illinois had damaged private property, for which damages payment was asked; that he was probably more familiar with the facts than any Senator upon the floor; that the Senator from McLean had said that he had taught school near the dam, and afterward went fishing over the ground said to have been destroyed, and from this fact had asserted the utter worthlessness of the land. He proceeded to review the work of the Commission, which spent forty days in obtaining evidence respecting losses sustained. Pending further discussion the Senate adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

HAMILTON

resumed the discussion of the pending question. He said that, on last Friday, he had been drawn into the discussion, and simply set forth the facts as he knew them. To-day the Senate had

LISTENED TO A FAMILIAR SOUND—

the same manner of complaint that had so often been heard here—from the Senator from Bureau. Did the Senator say that the claims were just? No, sir; it was only to be inferred that they were. He said that our action maligned the reputation of the Commission and of over 400 witnesses who testified before the Commission. No Senator arraigned the Commission. In fact, they were spoken of as honest, faithful men, worthy to be trusted, but that they were imposed upon by a syndicate determined to steal a march upon the Treasury. He then reviewed the report of the Commission, showing its glaring inconsistencies. He read from the testimony several extracts which he characterized as highly romantic, fishy, and contradictory. He then had read from the Secretary's desk language from the late Senator from Bureau in a letter to THE TRIBUNE which he appropriated to himself, as follows: "I know the shafts to which I subject myself from the various sources and interests involved in this scheme. They are already falling around me, and while I cannot profess to be indifferent, I will not shrink from trying to perform my duty." He said: "I say what I do now about this proposed steal from a sense of duty."

Dearborn reviewed the history of the bill, and said he knew that some of the claims at least were fraudulent.

Merritt indulged in his customary humorous vein, and moved to indefinitely postpone the further consideration of the bill,

Hunt favored such postponement.

Joslyn said he had proposed, last week, to have a Committee sent to Henry to investigate the matter. The proposition had been defeated. He now favored indefinite postponement of the whole matter.

During the roll-call upon the motion to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the question, several Senators took occasion to explain their votes, usually favoring the affirmative. The motion prevailed, and the Henry dam matter will be left for a future Legislature to grapple with.

REPORTS.

Hunt, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back some twenty bills, eighteen of them to lie on the table.

Mr. Bash, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back favorably House Bills 388, 390, and 393.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Insurance, reported favorably House Bill 390.

INTEREST.

Upon motion of Fuller, House Bill 311, as amended in the Senate, was taken up and put upon its passage. It revives the law in relation to the rate of interest. The amendment provides that "all contracts executed after this act shall take effect which shall provide for interest a compensation at a greater rate than herein specified, on account of non-payment at maturity, shall be deemed usurious, and only the principal sum due thereon shall be recoverable." As so amended it passed, and will be sent to the House for concurrence.

TEACHERS.

Senate Bill 477, amending the School law, requires teachers to have a certificate of qualification before engaging to teach, on third reading, was passed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

House Bill 500, in regard to roads and bridges in counties under township organization, passed as amended. It is practically a re-enactment of the law of 1873.

PAWNBROKERS.

Merritt secured consideration of House Bill 271, on second reading, known as the Pawnbrokers' bill. He had read an article from the Danville *Times* charging that money was being freely used to defeat the passage of the bill.

Joslyn asked that, out of deference to an absent Cook County member, further consideration be postponed until day after to-morrow, making a special order for that day.

White opposed such motion. He couldn't understand why the member from the Fourth District was so much interested in the business of pawnbrokers, since there was not a shop in his district; that he represented a district himself that had 99 per cent of the pawnbrokers' shops in Chicago. His passage was demanded, and he hoped no motion to postpone would prevail. The motion was lost, as was also a proposed amendment, and the bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

News of the sudden death of the Hon. E. B. Watkins, of Mound City, a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly, was received with regret by his friends in the House this morning. Mr. Watkins was a general favorite on the floor of the House, being distinguished for his ability and his social character. His celebrated speech on the Dog law will long be remembered by all lovers of kindly humor who heard it.

BILL TO REPEAL.

This morning Gray introduced a bill to repeal the famous Mortgage act which was signed by the Gvernor last week. This act has been published in full two or three times in THE TRIBUNE. It removes the power of sale from trust-deeds except under regular proceedings at law, the same as in ordinary mortgages. The result of this measure will be that many farmers will be unable to renew their loans, and will have to sacrifice their property to satisfy the holders of these claims, and those who borrow under the new act will have to pay from 2 to 3 per cent more for their money. The farming population are beginning to see the effect of this measure, hence this effort to repeal the law. It will be seen, also, that the present General Assembly has been so long in session that the laws it passed last winter are beginning to be a little irksome, and hence they are now attempting to repeal their own laws.

ESTATES.

House Bill 598, introduced by Johnson, amending the law in regard to the administration of estates, was defeated this morning.

EIGHT HOURS.

Erhardt this morning introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives has tabled House Bill 686, entitled "A bill for an act to amend Secs. 1 and 2 of an act making eight hours a legal day's work"; and

WHEREAS, By such action this House has declared itself against an effective Eight-Hour law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in future the morning sessions of this legislative body shall be held from 7 a. m. until 12 noon, and, after having taken one hour recess for dinner, the afternoon sessions shall be held from 1 p. m. until 6 p. m. daily; and be it further

Resolved, That these shall be the working hours of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois until they will have learned to have some sympathy for their hard-working fellow-citizens, and enact laws for the amelioration of the condition of the working people of this State.

WITNESS-FEES.

House Bill 869, introduced by Black, for an act to pay witness fees in criminal cases, was passed. This bill provides that, in all criminal causes tried in any of the courts of record in this State, wherein the defendant is convicted and sentenced, and the costs in said cause cannot be made of the defendant, the County Board of the county where the crime was committed shall audit and pay said costs: *Provided*, that no county shall be required to pay the witness fees in any such case unless the Judge shall certify that said witness was necessary before the trial of said cause.

HEDGES.

English called up Senate Bill 50, for an act concerning hedge-fences along the public highways in this State, which failed to pass by one vote. This bill provided that every hedge, after the age of seven years, should be cut and trimmed to a hight not to exceed five feet, and once every two years thereafter on or before April 10. Where the hedge is allowed to grow for the purpose of screening orchards or buildings, this act did not apply. The Overseers or Commissioners of Highways were clothed with authority to carry out the provisions of the act.

LAND-OFFICE.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to House Bill 255, designating a custodian for the records of the Land-Offic, and the bill becomes a law.

GARNISHMENT.

The House also refused to concur in the amendments to House Bill 28, amending Sec. 14 of the act in regard to garnishment.

SNY CARTE.

The famous Sny Carte Drainage act was called up, and the Senate amendments were concurred in by the House. The measure will at once be sent to the Governor for signature. Matthews of Pike is happy.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The House also concurred in the Senate amendments to House Bill 840, amending and repealing certain sections of an act for the assessment and collection of taxes. This is the only important amendment to the Revenue law which has been enacted this winter. This measure provides for the assessment of real estate once in four years, reduces the number of books for the collection of taxes to two, and at most three sets; amends the section providing for the sale of property after appeals in tax cases; requires the purchaser at tax sales to keep up the taxes, and as a penalty for not doing that the property shall be forfeited to the State. This bill will save a large amount of money, and assist in the collection of the revenue. Representative Wilson, of Cook, assisted largely in drafting the bill and puting it through the House.

MOUNT VERNON.

Senate Bill 408, making an appropriation for furnishing the Illinois Coat of Arms at Mount Vernon, the Home of Washington, was passed.

THE BLIND.

Senate Bill 157, making an appropriation for the expenses of the Illinois Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, was passed. This bill appropriates $48,300, payable quarterly in advance, for the years 1880 and 1881.

THE INSANE.

Senate Bill 129, appropriating $110,000 per annum for the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, $5,000 per annum for repairs, and $42,000 for other purposes, was passed.

CHESTER.

The friends and creditors of the Chester Prison are organizing a grand excursion to that place on Saturday next, immediately preliminary to a vote on the appropriation. There is much anxiety felt for the safety of this measure since the defeat of the Supreme Court Consolidation bill, and the failure of the $50,000 appropriation to pay the indebtedness of the Joliet Prison.

NORMAL.

Senate Bill 154, appropriating $13,591 annually for two years, and $1,200 for a brick walk, for the Southern Normal University at Carbondale, was passed.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Senate Bill 194, for the erection of a laundry, barn, and fire-escape at the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Jacksonville, was passed.

A COSTLY FUGITIVE.

Senate Bill 204, for the relief of Joel Johnson, for expenses incurred in arresting a fugitive from justice in Mexico, was passed. The amount appropriated is $6,281.

THE JOLIET DEFICIENCY.

Mitchell moved to reconsider the vote by which the Joliet Deficiency bill, appropriating $50,000 to pay contracted indebtedness, was lost. The motion to reconsider was adopted. The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations. This was accomplished without any excitement or debate. Robison, of Fulton, made a faint protest, to the effect that the bill was pernicious in all its features, and could not be so amended as to be acceptable. The Appropriations Committee will return it to-morrow, with the item for the purchase of the gas-machine stricken out. It will be opposed by the full strength of the Democratic party, and will pass, if at all, by a strict party vote.

THE MIGRATION OF JAIL-BIRDS.

Senate Bill 335, appropriating $1,639.10 to pay the expenses of transferring convicts from Joliet to the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, was passed.

STATE-HOUSE.

Senate Bill 411, providing for the expense of heating the State-House, and for State binding and office expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, was passed. This bill appropriates the sum of $15,136 for the various purposes indicated.

AN INCIDENTAL $15,000.

Senate Bill 410, appropriating $15,000 to pay the incidental expenses of the Thirty-first General Assembly, was passed.

KANKAKEE.

Senate Bill 130, for the ordinary expenses of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, was passed. This bill appropriates $30,000 for one year from July 1, 1879, and at the rate of $60,000 per annum until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next General Assembly.

JOLIET PRISON.

House Bill 447, appropriating $41,639 for the construction of a chapel and hospital at the Joliet Prison, and for repairs, and for the construction of apparatus to properly heat and ventilate the cell-houses of the Penitentiary, came up on a motion to recommit, and created a vast deal of talk. The principal objection seemed to be to the payment of an item of $10,900 for a blowing machine for ventilating the prison. The Democracy, in a body, made a charge upon this item, claiming that it was an unconstitutional expenditure. This is not the first time in history that *Quixote* and *Sancho Panza* have made a charge upon a wind-mill.

Gross made a speech on the grounds of humanity in favor of the bill and against the motion to recommit.

Butterworth created considerable excitement by claiming that some one got a 40 per cent commission for putting in the machine. This is a serious charge against the Governor's pets, and was denied Butterworth as a fact.

Wilson, of Cook, claimed that there were no possible reasons why this Appropriation bill should not pass. There were no constitutional reasons why this bill should not become a law.

Wentworth moved to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee.

Wilson presented a substitute providing that the Chair should appoint a special committee of three to inquire into the necessity of a ventilating machine, and, if necessary, to ascertain the best terms upon which such a machine can be obtained. This substitute was adopted.

Wilson stated to the Chair that he did not wish to serve on the Committee. The Committee will report as soon as practicable.

Wilson, Pearson, and Graham were announced as the Committee.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

House Bill 879, making an appropriation of $1,800 for the State Library, was passed.

House Bill 923 was read a third time.

Mckinlay called attention to the fact that the bill made an appropriation of $2,000, and he moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations. This motion was amended so as to send the bill to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

SNIGG

moved to take up Senate Message 23, which is the joint resolution submitting a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people on the question of a discontinuance of the system of Normal Schools.

Objection was made by Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, on the ground that the regular order of business was the consideration of the appropriation bills. A good deal of wrangling was indulged in, and the House halted in its progress for half an hour, and finally concluded to go on with the necessary work of the session.

THE CHESTER PENITENTIARY BILL

was taken up in the order of third reading and read at large by the Clerk. It was expected that there would be some opposition to this bill, —and there was. More than two hours were spent in the discussion.

Wentworth and Robison, of Fulton, went in for a reduction of the amount of the appropriation. The Committee have recommended an appropriation of $280,000.

Wentworth moved to reduce the amount to $175,000.

Robison, of Fulton, moved to amend by cutting the appropriation down to $130,000, which amendment was accepted by Wentworth, in lieu of his own.

Durfee spoke in favor of the sum recommended by the Committee and against the amendment.

SPEECHES OF CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH

and power were made by Shaw and Mitchell in favor of the amendment as recommended by the Committee.

Morrison spoke for the appropriation of $280,000, and McFie was willing to take all he could get.

The amendment of Robison was then voted down.

A vote was then taken on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, which was for $280,000, the sum asked for in the bill being $280,000.

The amendment of the Committee was adopted, and the bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

LAKE GENEVA FISHING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., May 20.—The fishing still continues good, and is attracting anglers from all parts of the country. The largest string of the season was obtained yesterday afternoon by Dan E. Sherman and Peter Hobler, of Chicago, and Bob Warren, of this place, who secured with hook and line 159 fish, as follows: Ninety Oswego bass, fifteen black bass, seven pickerel, twenty-five perch, twenty rock bass, and two carr pike.

Munson Goodsell caught a fine California salmon off South Park, which measured 16 inches in length and weighed three and three-quarter pounds. This was planted four years since and the deepest water is no doubt full of them. The California salmon is a true game fish, and affords the angler exhilarating sport in its capture.

The other strings brought in were as follows: Dr. Hunter, of Chicago, twenty-five bass; Conductor E. C. Brooks and Mr. Morley, of Chicago, eight bass, averaging three pounds each; Frank Stewart and friend, fourteen bass, aggregating thirty pounds; Case and Darkee, several large ones.

Messrs. Fairbanks, Leiter, and Farrington have taken some very large bass within a few days, some as high as five and a half pounds. The mysterious Cisco fish are expected to make their annual run within a fortnight, as soon as the cisco flies appears.

CLEANING NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—The Auxiliary Sanitary Association to-day commenced the important work of systematically flushing the street gutters with water. This will be done daily the entire length of the city, six miles. They hope by this means to abate the nuisance of foul gutters. The French Market and that quarter of the city will be supplied by a powerful pump and engine. The Association are constructing nuisance-boats, have ordered a number of sweeping-machines, and are laboring faithfully in the interest of sanitary reform throughout the city.

The most violent explosions of coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Defense to a Suit for Back Rent.

Partners Who Cannot Agree in Business or Marriage.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Business, Etc.

Judge Rogers is engaged in hearing the suit of Edmund L. Davison against the Chicago *Legal News* Company. The action is brought to recover a considerable amount of rent of the premises Nos. 151 and 153 Fifth avenue. The defense is, that Davison leased a part of the building just north of the portion rented to the defendant to be used for a beer-saloon, and that the employes of the *Legal News* Company were thus seduced into wasting their time and money, and the time of the Company, so that it had sustained damages which it should be allowed to set off against the claim for rent. The written lease contains no prohibition or limitation in regard to renting for saloon purposes, but it is claimed that some verbal arrangement was made to that effect. The trial was just begun yesterday afternoon, and one witness, a former employe of the *Legal News* Company, testified to getting very drunk in the adjoining saloon. The case will be resumed to-day.

QUARRELSOME BAKERS.

Bodo von Brelow filed a bill yesterday against his partner, Wilhelm Stempel, asking for a settlement of their business. He says that in February last he went into the bakery business at No. 600 State street with Stempel, he furnishing $700 and two horses, and Stempel the store, and enough money to carry on the business, and open another store on Twenty-second street. Profits and losses were to be divided equally. A second store was accordingly opened at No. 154 Twenty-second street, and affairs went on swimmingly for about five weeks, when Stempel moved his family into the Twenty-second street store, and refused to allow complainant access to the store, or to account to him or give him any of the profits. Brelow tried once to get into the place, but Mrs. Stempel, he says, at her husband's instigation, attacked him with baking-pans and other articles, and caught him to make a precipitate retreat. He now asks that Stempel may be compelled to account for the profits he has received, that a Receiver may be appointed, and the partnership dissolved.

THE FOLLANSBEE TROUBLES.

The Scottish-American

THE RAILWAYS.

Belief that Gould and Vanderbilt Are Working Conjointly.

The Misfortunes of Detroit, and the Mistakes Made by Her Citizens.

An Interview with Gould at St. Louis---The Hoosac Tunnel.

No New Developments in the War on East-Bound Freights.

Testimony Taken in the Western Union Litigation.

INNOCENT SOULS.

Just one year ago THE TRIBUNE, in commenting upon the purchase of the Michigan Central Railroad by Vanderbilt, stated that the change in the management of that road would be of no benefit to Detroit, as Vanderbilt would only consult his own interest and not those of the cities through which the road passes. But the Detroit papers would not believe it. They shouted hurrah for Vanderbilt, and they felt convinced that he would use his immense wealth to make their town the Empire City of the West. But scarcely a year has passed, and they have found out that they have been sadly mistaken. Now they say that Mr. Vanderbilt is the meanest man on the Continent, and not fit to live. They can hardly find strong enough language in which to denounce him. And still Vanderbilt has only done what might have been expected from him a year ago. In deciding to build a tunnel at Stony Island, instead of building a bridge a Detroit, he simply consulted his own interests. He found it would be to his benefit to have the crossing there, and consequently he decided to have it there. Now, in order to revenge themselves upon Vanderbilt, the Detroiters are doing their best to jump from the frying-pan into the fire by getting Jay Gould to take care of their interests. For months the Detroit papers have been filled with articles calling upon the Wabash, now controlled by Gould, to extend its line to that city. They set forth in glowing language the many benefits that would come to it if Detroit were made its terminus. And of course the Wabash did not object to all this wholesale advertising, and took it all unflinchingly. When Gould was at Toledo a few days ago a committee of prominent citizens of Detroit went there to see whether he really meant to rush to their rescue. They offered to give him entrance into the city and free depot grounds if he would extend the Wabash to Detroit, and would discriminate in favor of his road against Vanderbilt's roads for all time to come. But they felt rather crestfallen when they heard Gould's reply. He said that it would be no great object for him to extend the Wabash to Detroit unless the citizens of that city would put their hands deep in their pockets and pay him about as much as it would cost to build such a line. Like Vanderbilt, he knows of a roundabout route, the Toledo & Ann Arbor, which would connect the Wabash with the Canada roads, and which could be had for a song.

Now, if that delegation had been from Chicago they would simply have told Gould to go to Halifax, or some other hot place, and that they could get along without him. They would have seen at once that Gould did not mean to treat them any better than Vanderbilt did.]

But not so with the Detroit Committee. They went home discouraged somewhat, it is true, but still full of hopes that Gould would help them fight Vanderbilt, and they forthwith issued a pronunciamento calling upon the people of their city to raise the money which should enable Gould to build the extension from Toledo to Detroit. It is natural that the people of Detroit will not be foolish enough to squander their money in such a reckless manner upon Gould. Even if he should use the money to build the extension, it would be of no more use to Detroit than is the Detroit extension of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. He would simply use it for local traffic, and send the through business via Toledo. As for the Grand Trunk and Great Western working in harmony with the Wabash it is simply preposterous. The natural outlet for these roads is Chicago, and they cannot even expect as much from Gould's Wabash as from Vanderbilt's Michigan Central. Everything indicates that Gould and Vanderbilt are in harmony, and that they are working jointly to become the dictators of the American railroad system from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that the roads in their way must be forced into submission. If Detroit does not want to dwindle down to a merely local station, it must act differently from what it has done heretofore. Instead of throwing away their money upon Gould, they can aid the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways in securing Chicago outlets, and they will have as good lines as they could wish. It is understood that the principal object of Vanderbilt's present trip is to get control of the Great Western, and if he should succeed in this Detroit would be still worse off than it now is. If the Detroiters spend their money to prevent the consummation of this scheme, and help the road to remain independent, it will help their interests far more than an extension of the Wabash to Detroit could possibly do.

THE EASTERN WAR.

There have been but few new developments in the war among the Eastern trunk-lines on East-bound business. The freight rates remain about the same as reported yesterday, 12½ cents per 100 on grain and fourth class from Chicago to New York. There were any amount of rumors that certain roads had made rates as low as 10 cents, but these could not be based upon any substantial foundation, and it is hardly probable that such rates were made. The live-stock traffic remains as unsettled as before, and rates are entirely off. Messrs. Allerton and Morris, ex-veneers, adhere to the Pennsylvania, and Mr. Eastman, also formerly an veneer, and Messrs. Waixel and Meyer take sides with the Vanderbilt roads. A prominent shipper who does business over the Vanderbilt lines stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that it was his honest belief that Messrs. Allerton & Morris were simply acting as agents for the Pennsylvania, and that the stock they shipped was purchased on the Company's account. The same gentleman said that the principal profits of the veneers while they were in office were not derived from the $15 drawback they received from all the business, but from the benefits they got from increased business at the Philadelphia, Jersey City, and New York Stock-Yards, which are owned by the very men who acted as veneers. The immense profits made by these men out of the Stock-Yards, aside from their veneers' commissions, can best be seen from the fact that the Stock-Yards at Sixtieth street, New York, by far the most unprofitable of all the Eastern Stock-Yards, paid a dividend last year of 60 per cent. From this it might be surmised how large the profits at the prosperous Jersey City and Philadelphia Stock-Yards are. And the latter are principally owned by Mr. Samuel Allerton and Nelson Morris. As regards passenger-rates, the only change that occurred yesterday was a concession on the part of the Erie & Chicago Line from $15 to $14 from Chicago to New York, and a similar reduction to interior points. This line always claimed the privilege of charging $1 less than the other roads. There is a probability that the Vanderbilt lines will follow suit to-day by putting the rates down to about $12 from Chicago to New York.

A VICTORY FOR THE ALTON.

Commissioner Fink is either awakening to the fact that he has treated the Chicago & Alton Railroad unjustly since the breaking out of the Missouri River war, or some one high in authority has put a flea in his ear, for he has now issued another circular, No. 168, giving orders that place the Alton on the same footing as the other St. Louis lines on through business to Missouri River points. The circular reads as follows: "Freight for the Missouri River points consigned via East St. Louis and the Chicago & Alton Railroad will take the same division of rates to East St. Louis as shown in circular No. 160, and will be billed to East St. Louis with the through rate noted on the way bill." The Chicago & Alton people feel quite well pleased over this recognition of their new line to Kansas City from St. Louis by the Eastern trunk lines. It came late, but still it came. It will not be long before the St. Louis roads, which are now fighting the Alton, will be compelled to take the same action as the trunk lines, and acknowledge that the Alton is entitled to a full share of the business to Missouri River points.

THE WESTERN UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.

The motion for injunction and for a Receiver in the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company against the Western Union Railroad came up before Judge Drummond yesterday morning, but the parties were not ready for argument, and after some little talk between the parties the case was adjourned until Monday, June 2. A large number of affidavits, however, had been filed on the part of the defendants, and they give an interesting account of the history of the Company.

The principal affidavit was by

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,

President of the Western Union Road, who says that he has been such President since July, 1869, and President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road since 1865. Prior to 1869 the Glasgow Bank held nearly all the stock and all but sixty-nine of the bonds of the Western Union Company. Mitchell went to Scotland in 1869, and, on request, visited Alexander Stronach, the manager of the bank, and the Directors of the bank then informed him that the road was not paying interest, and asked him to take charge of the road and run it in connection with what was then called the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. It was finally agreed that the $360,000 of preferred stock should be canceled; that the $2,707,693 of common stock should be increased to $4,000,000, and that Mitchell and his associates should buy all this common stock. The bonded debt, amounting to $4,000,000, should be reduced to $3,000,000, and not increased except by consent of three-fourths in interest of the stock and bond holders. The coupons due August, 1869, and February, 1870, were to be canceled, and the interest until 1873 reduced to 3 per cent. New Directors were to be chosen, and Mitchell was to be President. The saving in expenses thus effected was to be used in improving the road. The agreement was carried out, except that Mitchell only bought one share over half of the stock, instead of the whole of it. The road was then only 180 miles long, and in very poor condition, and had no connection with Chicago or Milwaukee, except by the Chicago & Northwestern Road, and had no through business. Immediate steps were then taken to put it in better order; a connection was made with Milwaukee over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, and a short line of road from Port Byron to Port Byron Junction bought, which opened up a connection with Rock Island by running seven miles over the latter road. The officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road then by agreement built a line from Sabula, on the Mississippi River opposite Savanna, to Marion, eighty-seven miles, and this branch has since been operated in connection with the Western Union Road. In May, 1878, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road bought a majority of the stock and bonds of the Dubuque & South-western Railroad Company, extending fifty miles from Farley to Cedar Rapids, and this line also was put under the management of the Western Union Road. In 1873 a branch was run from the main track five miles to Hampton, Rock Island County, where were some coal mines, thus helping to reduce the cost of the Company's fuel, and also increasing its freight account. In order to get across the Mississippi at Savanna, approaches had to be constructed at a cost of $485,000. The relations between the Western Union and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads have always been friendly, and it is claimed the former has had the free use of portions of the latter road, and of advantageous rates on freight by such connection.

When Mitchell took charge the Western Union Road had a contract with the Racine Warehouse & Dock Company by which it was bound to furnish that latter 2,500,000 bushels of grain annually for storage in its elevator, or pay one cent for each bushel not furnished. This contract expired in 1877, and the road was then required to purchase the elevator at an appraised value or renew the contract. The deficiency which had accumulated up to October, 1877, was $180,084.83, of which $135,-273.83 has been paid. The elevator was appraised at $41,933.86 in January last. All the stock of the Dock Company is owned by the Glasgow Bank. All the income of the railroad has been used in a proper manner toward paying expenses or interest, and making improvements, and the improvements alone have cost $1,082,000, of which $582,000 has been paid out of the earnings. The track, rolling-stock, buildings, etc., are now in good condition, and sufficient for the transaction of its business with the cars furnished by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road without charge. There is no floating debt, except the $54,295 due on account of the Racine Warehouse & Dock Company to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. All the debts are paid monthly, and the Company's business managed with the strictest economy. The Chicago & Northwestern Road crosses the Western Union at five places, and the competition between the two roads is very sharp. The Western Union Road, having of itself no connection with Chicago or Milwaukee, could not alone earn enough to pay its interest, but, operated as it now is, may soon be able to do so. The placing of the new road into the hands of a Receiver would break up its connections and greatly diminish its revenue. All the above improvements and outlays were made with the knowledge and consent of the Directors of the Glasgow Bank, and annual accounts were sent to their representative, C. S. Loresche, and the result of such improvements has been to increase the annual income 30 per cent. Since 1873 the net earnings have been more than sufficient to pay the interest, and would be so now were it not that they had been used in necessary repairs. But no more extensive repairs will be needed, and it is expected the interest will soon be paid up. Before the failure of the Glasgow Bank the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company repeatedly advanced sums to meet the interest if the funds of the Company were not sufficient at the time for this purpose, but now it does not feel authorized to do so without some definite arrangement. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road paid $1,500,000 of its common stock for the $2,001,-000 of the stock of the Western Union Road, and it claims to be willing to forego its own debt until the interest on the other roads is paid if it is permitted to retain control as hitherto.

OTHER AFFIDAVITS.

The affidavit of Patrick Tyrrell sets out that he is, and has been since July, 1869, the Auditor of the Western Union Railroad Company and of course is familiar with the road. The following is a statement of the earnings and expenses since the establishment of the Company:

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Net earnings.
1869—6 mos.	$ 450,082	$ 383,669	$ 66,412
1870	790,537	617,087	448,450
1871	842,169	638,373	203,796
1872	847,111	702,950	144,151
1873	1,157,634	871,241	256,392
1874	1,123,107	768,164	354,943
1875	1,100,430	830,287	270,142
1876	1,047,915	799,369	248,545
1877	1,025,058	699,019	326,039
1878	1,061,721	753,775	307,955
1879—4 mos.	297,352	219,149	78,202
Total	$9,750,330	$7,290,992	$2,468,538

Besides these operating expenses there has been paid for taxes and interest on bonds, $1,786,997, and to the Racine Warehouse & Dock Company on its contract, $161,327, leaving a balance to the credit of the income account, April 30, 1879, of $474,142. The building of the road and branches, right of way, engines, and cars, etc., was $6,000,297, of which $384,397 was provided from the earnings. The remainder was paid by the issue of $4,000,000 of stock and $3,500,000 of bonds.

The following is an itemized statement of the ledger balance of the Company, showing its total assets and liabilities:

DEBIT SIDE, SHOWING ASSETS.	
Cost of road	$7,000,000
Right of way	9,559
Eagle branch	422,146
Savanna Island extension	48,413
Watertown branch	54,033
Port Byron & R. I. Junction R. R.	125,364
Discount and commissions	67,500
Winter bridge, Savanna	28,471
Equipment, engines, cars, etc	326,400
Racine dredge	1,000
Steamer William Osborne	3,500
Stock of material	52,000
Stock of wood	5,329
Stock of coal	1,344
New York office	186
Station agents	4,741
U. S. Government P. O. Department	1,120
Western Union Telegraph Company	103
C., R. I. & P. R. R. freight account	3,198
C., R. I. & P. R. R. merchandise sc't.	7,163
C., B. & Q. R. R. freight account	1,054
C., M. & St. P. R. R. freight account	1,387
L. C. R. R. freight account	1,229
F. G. Ranney, Treasurer	12,069
Other railroads and individuals	3,433
Total	$8,182,534

CREDIT SIDE, SHOWING LIABILITIES.	
First-mortgage bonds	$3,500,000
Common stock	4,000,000
C., M. & St. P. R. R. general account	54,246
Racine Warehouse & Dock Co	44,810
R. I. & Peoria Ry. freight account	588
M., L. S. & Western Ry. freight account	187
Wis. Cent. R. R. freight account	2,532
Foreign ticket account	24,664
Car service Account	2,097
State taxes	12,429
Unpaid vouchers and pay-rolls	98,733
Income account	474,149
Total	$8,182,534

The item of $122,500 for interest coupons due Feb. 1, 1879, is not included in the above balance.

D. A. Olin, General Superintendent of the Western Union Road since July, 1869, filed an affidavit stating that when he began his employment he found the track, rolling-stock, fences, station-houses—in short, all the property of the Company—in very bad condition. The road was at that time 180 miles long from Racine to Port Bryon, and since then all but nineteen miles of the track has been relaid with new and heavier iron, new ties have been laid, bridges constructed, and, in fact, the road made over again so that it is in good condition. He then goes on to deny generally and specifically the charges made in the complainant's affidavits, which were published last Saturday in THE TRIBUNE, that the ties were rotten and the road in a dilapidated condition. He denies also that he is under the control of the officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and claims that the latter Company is a very important feeder of the Western Union Road; that the arrangements between the two are very advantageous to the latter, and were necessary to make it a paying corporation.

Frederic G. Ranney, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Union Road since October, 1875, testified to the correctness of the books of the Company, and that no part of the earnings had been diverted from their proper purpose.

Fred Wild, the General Freight and Passenger Agent, in his affidavit, confirmed the statements of Mr. Mitchell. He also gave some tables of averages, as follows:

Average yearly tonnage of the road from 1866 to 1869	180,766
Average yearly tonnage from 1870 to 1878	362,625
Percentage of increase	100
Tonnage for 1879	456,017
Average gross earnings from 1866 to 1869	$ 732,334
Average gross earnings from 1870 to 1878	$1,001,344
Average rate per ton per mile received for freight	2.06 cts.
Average rate per mile for each passenger carried	3.70 cts.

Affidavits were also filed by D. W. Briggs, C. D. Haven, J. C. Gault, and John Tracy, all railroad men, to the effect that the Western Union Road was in a very bad condition in 1869, and had since been improved until it was in an excellent condition now.

Affidavits were also put in by S. G. Knight, a civil engineer, to the same effect, by Nathaniel Holdemann, T. B. Bailey, C. J. Kershaw, Israel H. Lovett, I. Case, and others, shippers of grain and commission merchants along the road; by J. H. Kelley, C. C. Keeler, R. McMulan, and C. S. Webb, lumber merchants; and by E. P. Brodhead, H. G. Reed, F. M. Finney, H. J. Gilbert, and H. B. Peterbaugh, farmers, traders, etc., all to the effect that the road was now in an excellent condition; that the management was so satisfactory that the parties above named would make a strong objection against having the road change hands, and that any change would be productive of serious loss.

This makes a strong showing apparently against the complainants, and the fight over the road promises to last as long as there are any assets to fight for.

JAY GOULD.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—Jay Gould and party arrived here Saturday, and left yesterday for Omaha and the Far West. Mr. Gould favored THE TRIBUNE representative with a long conversation, but expressed a desire to be unreported touching many points. He allows me to say, however, that the prejudiced published statement that he had bought in the Wabash for stock-jobbing purposes was wholly untrue. Nor does he believe Mr. Vanderbilt ever told a Detroit reporter anything to that effect. He says his relations to Mr. Vanderbilt are the same as the ordinary business relations of one man with another, where there is simply a basis of business results. Mr. Gould says the people of the West, and particularly of St. Louis and Chicago, ought to be the last ones to find fault with him for enlarging his railway connections. He believes he has contributed his share to the prosperity of both cities and to the country from which they derive their revenue. He believes the Wabash to be capable of being made the leading trunk road between the Mississippi and Lake Erie, and to that end shall assist in Directory in not only perfecting its connections with the Pacific Lines—Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, but also with Chicago, the Empire City of the West. The elaboration of these ideas is what Mr. Gould desires to be left unreported until his return from the West. To a question, Mr. Gould said further that it is now understood that the Wabash Company will buy the Paris & Danville Railroad on the 19th of June, and assume its operation. You can say to Chicago merchants that they shall have every facility for doing business with the country tributary to the Paris & Danville they desire. It is the intention to make the road productive, and the Wabash Company, not being a commercial factor, will be only too glad to see others entering for control of the business along the line of the Paris & Danville.

HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, May 20.—The Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad voted to-day to withdraw from the agreement to operate the Troy & Greenfield and Hoosac Tunnel, and to give the necessary three months' notice to the other parties to the contract. The reason for this action is that the arrangement brings a loss to the road, and the more business done the heavier the damage. There is no fear that the tunnel line will be broken up in consequence, as offers from three parties have been made to keep up and carry the burden the Fitchburg road is anxious to be rid of,—the Connecticut River, Troy & Boston, and Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad. It is also understood that Vanderbilt, having heard of the situation through an unsuccessful application to him for aid, rescinded, just before sailing for Europe last Saturday, an order of 1,000 cars that were intended to be added to the Michigan Southern's quota of the Tunnel Line, and also orders for large additions of new cars to represent the Canada Southern and Michigan Central in the same line.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the case of John I. Blair against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, J. D. Harvey and Joseph G. Morrison filed an intervening petition setting out that they are owners of 125 of the first-mortgage bonds of the road. The road was sold on the 1st inst. to J. I. Blair for $916,000, and he has now $60,000 cash. By the terms of the sale he is allowed to pay whatever amount he chooses in bonds and certificates, subject to the approval of the Court. The complainants want their dividends on their bonds, and they ask that the matter be referred to a Master in Chancery; that Blair be required to deliver to the Master whatever amount of bonds and certificates he elects to pay in lieu of cash; and that the Master may report the amount of cash on hand, the amount of bonds and certificates, of liens against the road which must be paid first, and the percentage in cash which the bondholders will receive.

DES MOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 20.—The Central Railroad case was finally settled here this evening, and an order made by Judge Dillon on the Trustee and Receiver to deliver the entire property to the eleven Directors agreed upon as representing the new corporation,—the Iowa Central Railroad Company. It was said during the proceedings that, when the Court took the road, its bonds were worth 30 cents. They were now worth 60 cents. There is general satisfaction among all factions of the contestants with the final adjustment.

AUDITOR FRENCH'S TOUR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., May 20.—Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon, and a party of other railroad magnates, together with Theophilus French, Government Auditor of the Pacific Railroad, reached here this morning from Kansas City, and they will remain till Friday, when they leave for an extended trip over the Union Pacific. Auditor French will proceed to San Francisco on business in connection with the Central Pacific, which Company refuses as yet to show up its books for Government inspection.

B., C. H. & N.

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 20.—The election held in this city to-day for the purpose of voting on an additional tax of 1¼ per cent, making in all a tax of 4½ per cent, to aid in the extension of the Iowa City branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad from this city west to the coal-fields, carried by a majority of 261. The election was an exciting one, and at times much feeling was manifested, but the result will doubtless prove very satisfactory.

NORTHWESTERN EXTENSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—The contract for extending the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from Tracy westward toward the Black Hills has been awarded to Messrs. D. L. Wells & Co., of this city. Seventy miles of the new line have already been located, so that work can be commenced immediately and pushed with vigor.

ITEMS.

Six handsome new refrigerator-cars have just been completed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. They will be used to carry perishable goods between local points on the road during the summer.

The general officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroads held a meeting in this city yesterday to audit and settle the account of the St. Paul pool for the last month. This is the only pool the affairs of which are running smoothly at the present time. The same parties will hold another meeting to-day to consider passenger rates between this city and St. Paul. There has been much complaint made lately that the present rate of $15.25 is too high, and out of proportion to the rates charged between this city and Omaha. It is proposed now to reduce the rate to St. Paul to $14.

The Chicago Railroad Association, consisting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the various roads centering in this city, held its regular monthly meeting at its room in Ashland Block yesterday. Mr. Trude was present, and made a report of what had been done thus far against the scalpers. His report was considered favorably and he was authorized to continue the prosecutions and have the scalpers arrested daily until they go out of the business. Beyond this nothing of importance was done. The regular work of comparing and correcting the rate-sheets occupied the rest of the time of the meeting. Nothing was said or done regarding the unsettled state of the East-bound passenger business. There could nothing be done in regard to this matter owing to the absence of Gen. F. R. Myers, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company.

CRIME.

HANGED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SEWARD, Neb., May 20.—Orlando Cassler, the murderer of George L. Monroe, suffered the extreme penalty to-day. The prisoner had wonderful nerve, and mounted the scaffold accompanied by his spiritual adviser, without faltering. Upon taking his place on the trap the warrant was read. Cassler spoke in a clear voice, saying he was about to die for a crime he never committed. He was sorry to die that way, but there appeared to be no hope for it. He could not say more, but hoped to meet his hearers in heaven.

Cassler stood upon the trap, the finest looking man on the scaffold. He was dressed in a plain suit of clothes, and spoke without a tremor in his voice.

It was the intention of the Sheriff to make the execution private, according to the law of the State, but an hour previous to the execution the mob rushed in, pushed aside the sworn deputies, and tore down the inclosure. The mob tore down the inclosure inside of five minutes, piling the boards outside. Several prominent citizens tried to prevent this overthrow, but were prevented by the mob, who were determined that the execution should be public. A crowd of over 3,000 was present.

The drop fell at 1:30 p. m., and after Cassler's speech. The drop was nearly five feet, and the neck was broken. There were only some nervous twitchings of feet and arms, and it was ten minutes before Cassler was pronounced dead.

Cassler was a fine-looking man, and his nerve was wonderful. He never changed color or faltered in his movements or speech. He was apparently the least-concerned person on the platform. The body was placed in a coffin and taken to the former home of Cassler, in Beaver Crossing, this county.

HORRID SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The defense in the Smith murder trial in Jersey City rested to-day. Cove Bennett, jointly indicted with Mrs. Smith, testified that, on the night of the murder, he was in Williamsburg from 11 till morning, in his room in Mr. Havemeyer's house. The lady who let him in that night swore to that fact in corroboration. This was the proof on which the defense depended to establish an alibi in Bennett's case. In his testimony relating to Mrs. Smith, Bennett said he had written the eight-page letter, which was called forth by some stories he had heard about Mrs. Smith. The wrong for which he expressed regret in that letter the witness thus explained: "I did not gain her affections wholly till I had induced her to yield to my baser desires." Then he denied categorically that he had killed Officer Smith, or helped to do it; that he was at Smith's house on the night of the murder, or near it. On cross-examination he testified that Smith knew he was paying attention to Mrs. Smith, but did not know the extent. "I feared Mrs. Smith regarded me only as a brother," he continued. "To secure her full affection I accomplished her seduction. Her husband was no more to her after that than a friend or brother. They lived the happier together, because nothing he said or did hurt her feelings." During these answers, which were insisted upon, concerning their illicit relations Mrs. Smith hid her face in her handkerchief. Bennett declared that he meant what he wrote,—that, if Mrs. Smith was convicted, he would come forward and take her place. He loved her truly enough to do that.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20.—Chief-of-Police Kennedy this morning notified Fred S. Woodcock & Co., managers of a bucket-shop known as the New York Open Board of Trade, to close up at noon. This they promised to do, but afterwards, it was learned, declared their intention to run anyhow, despite the warning of the authorities. District-Attorney McKinney then had Woodcock arrested on a charge of unlawfully opening, keeping, and managing a common gambling-house. The accused furnished bail, and will have a hearing to-morrow morning. Should Woodcock & Co. now insist upon continuing further operations, the next step of the authorities will be to arrest not only them, but every inmate of the establishment, by an organized raid, similar to many in which gambling-houses are pulled at night. It is stated to-night that several parties who claim to have been swindled out of sums ranging from $90 upwards at this bucket-shop during the past few days are preparing to seek legal redress. Matters are thus becoming decidedly warm for Woodcock & Co., and will be made red-hot from this time out until they are driven from the city.

The trial of Charles Casper, late Clerk of the Municipal Court, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the city, commenced in the Municipal Court this afternoon. Of eighty or more witnesses, forty-eight were examined before adjournment. The trial will last at least two days more, and, from the character of the testimony thus far given, there is every indication of Casper's conviction.

Cohen, the forger, did not appear in court to-day to plead guilty and receive sentence, for the reason that he desires to settle his private business affairs before doing so. This may require a day or so longer.

Since the appointment of an accountant to examine the books of the Clerks of the Municipal Court for the past few terms, ex-Sheriff Holzhaur, former Clerk of the Municipal Court, has asked and received permission to inspect the records of his term of office. This leads to an impression that Holzhaur has become seized with fear of developments that may prove damaging to his professional record, and proposes to make good any deficiency that may be found to exist in connection with his stewardship. There now remains but the slightest doubt that thousands of dollars have in past years fraudulently found their way into the pockets of the Clerks of the Municipal Court from fines imposed in State cases. The exact amount, if a delinquency exists, will become known when the accountant appointed by the Board of Supervisors makes his report.

BUFORD'S NECK SAFE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 20.—Col. Tom Buford, the assassin of Judge Elliott, of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, was arraigned for trial to-day at Frankfort, the Capital of the State. The first move of the defense was to obtain a change of venue, which was promptly granted by the Court. Owenton, the county-seat of Owen County, was selected as the place of trial, and the second Tuesday in July as the time. The prisoner was then sent back to jail in Louisville, where he appears to be treated with distinguished consideration by the authorities. Advices from Kentucky say that the feeling against Buford has almost entirely died out, and that only his acts of courage and generosity are remembered. It is not believed that a jury can be found who will hang him for his crime.

JANESVILLE AND VICINITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 20.—In the Dickerson murder trial, which opened to-day, Joe Watzek, Mack's hired man, and Dr. Samuel Bell, who made the examination of the body, were examined, their testimony being nearly word for word what it was in Mrs. Mack's trial, nothing new being elicited.

Charles Gale, employed as a farm hand by Jacob Schenck, in the Town of La Prairie, attacked his employer yesterday, beating him in a cruel manner, so that he will be confined to the house some weeks. Gale was arrested and jailed to-day.

BISHOP.

NORWICH, Conn., May 20.—In the Superior Court the case of the State vs. Wesley W. Bishop, charged with the murder of his wife and with complicity in the murder of Charles Cobb, was called up. Bishop pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. The plea was accepted, and the prisoner was sentenced to State's Prison for life.

MISCEGENATION.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 20.—William Nelson (colored) was sentenced to-day to the Penitentiary for one year and a fine of $1,000 for marrying a white woman. The prosecution originated in spite, but he was convicted under an old law of 1856, which Judge Long held to be valid through a decision of the Supreme Court.

A BOGUS AGENT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20.—M. S. Gardinier, alias D. B. Davis, who falsely represented himself as an agent of Appleton & Co., New York, was to-day convicted in the Criminal Court and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

FLORIDA FRAUD CASES.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 20.—The trial of N. A. Hull and Eugene Goulding on a charge of conspiring to defraud the voters of Brevard County, in this State, last November, commenced to-day.

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

NEW YORK, May 20.—John Flynn, associated with Davy, "the kid," in the robbery of a diamond earring from a lady walking on Fifth avenue, has been sentenced to eighteen years in the State's Prison.

CASUALTIES.

SUNSTRUCK AND ROASTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 20.—To-day was the hottest of the season. The thermometer reached 90 in the shade. Harry Severn was prostrated by heat while on the street, and an old man named Burg was sunstruck. The latter was sent to the Hospital, and his recovery is doubtful.

John Thersone, one of the victims of the explosion at Berry Bros.' varnish factory, died this morning in great agony. The upper part of his body was roasted almost to a crisp. His little 14-year-old son, who escaped uninjured, and then ran back to his father's assistance, thereby receiving terrible burns, is in a critical condition.

THE BURNING MINE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 20.—The fire in the Keystone Mine is still burning, and is in such a position that it cannot be reached by water through hose. Men have been drawing coal all day to cut the fire off, thus far with no apparent success. It is feared that the colliery will have to be flooded, which will throw a large number of men and boys out of employment for several months. No reason can be given for the ignition of the veins, the supposition being that it is part of the old fire that was discovered in these workings several weeks ago, and presumed to have been subdued.

VESSEL BURNED.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Italian bark Amalfi, which cleared at this port Saturday for Barcelona with a cargo of 2,200 barrels refined petroleum, was burned to the water's edge this morning, and sank at her anchorage off Staten Island. The loss is $30,000; insured abroad. The crew were saved.

FATAL SOMNAMBULISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 20.—About 1 o'clock this morning Ulner S. Yeocam, an inmate of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, while asleep arose from his bed, and going to a third-story window plunged to the ground below, a distance of over sixty feet. The unfortunate youth was instantly killed.

RUN OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 20.—C. H. Burnett, a prominent farmer of El Paso, met with a terrible accident this afternoon by being run over by a team of horses. His condition is precarious.

LIEUT. CARROW.

He Blew Out His Brains Because the Daughter of Gen. Sturges Did Not Wish to Marry Him.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—The suicide of Lieut. M. Carrow, of the Seventh Cavalry, at the Planters' House yesterday afternoon, was telegraphed yesterday in its main details, but the mystery surrounding the affair cleared up somewhat to-day by the finding, among his personal effects, of a letter written by Ella Sturges, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Sturges, of the United States Cavalry, and sister to Capt. Jack Sturges, who lost his life with Gen. Custer at the time of the famous massacré. Miss Sturges had met Carrow at Fort Lincoln, where she and the young Lieutenant became very friendly. The General, thinking his daughter and the young Lieutenant were becoming too devoted to each other, removed her to St. Louis, hoping in this way to break up a friendship which they deemed unwise. Carrow's pride was stung, and, after nursing his affliction for months, he resolved to come to St. Louis and settle the momentous question. Six weeks ago he arrived here, and at once plunged into all the fascinations of the best society. Two weeks ago he attended a German at the house of a wealthy resident. He was to lead in the evening with the young lady he so passionately loved. He told a friend of this before the evening arrived, and seemed delighted at the thought of seeing Miss Sturges. He further stated that his prospects were never fairer, and that he believed he was going to be successful. The next day he met the same friend, and said that he flattered himself that the long and anxiously-discussed question had been decided in his favor. Just a week after the event above mentioned Carrow told the same friend that he was going to make a final charge, and "if I am repulsed," said he, "I'll give up the struggle." The charge was made. It was neither a defeat nor a victory. Ella had answered, "Wait a few days, and I will write you a letter." It is supposed by those who knew the young officer intimately that he received the fatal letter yesterday. It was the final and unfavorable answer. The result is well known, and the mystery is lifted. To-night the body of the young man was placed on a Vandalia train and taken to its last resting-place in Pottsville, Pa., where his father lives.

Brotherly Affection.

In Algeria two brothers have been condemned, one to death and the other to transportation for life. A third brother, married, and father of two children, has sold his farm, and declared he will follow his convict brother to Cayenne and reside with him. His wife can remarry if she pleases. This recalls Alexander Dumas and the Syrian Princess, who, when permitted to select one male member of her family from execution, chose her brother rather than her husband.

Pauper Aristocrats.

The Duc de Columbier and his wife, formerly at the head of an aristocratic family in France, but exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, have been discovered as inmates of the Leeds Work-House. The reduced nobleman is 86 years old, and formerly supported himself as a painter.

A Hale Old Ex-Congressman.

The oldest ex-Representative of Congress living is Mr. Artemus Hale, of Bridgewater, Mass., who is 96 years old.

GRANT AND THE CHINESE.

Remarkable Petition from Chinese Merchants at Penang---Looking for Free Emigration.

The General's Diplomatic Responses and Promises---Coolie Slavery Objectionable.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Herald* correspondent accompanying Gen. Grant writes from Singapore, under date of April 6, 1879, and gives an account of the progress of the General and party through British Burmah, the Malacca colonies, and the Straits settlements. The General was sailing slowly along the coast of Southern Asia, stopping at points of interest. The first place he visited in the Straits settlement was the Island of Penang. Here he remained a day and held a reception in the Town Hall. An address was presented to the General as follows:

To Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States of America—SIR: We, the Chairman and members of the Penang Chamber of Commerce, desire on this, the occasion of your visit to this distant portion of our Gracious Queen's dominions, to tender you a hearty welcome and to assure you that we have long been cognisant of, and duly appreciated and admired, the many actions, public and private, which have so deservedly brought you praise and fame, both at home and abroad. Entering office after the much to be deplored assassination of the late President Lincoln, and when the passions aroused by the late unfortunate Civil War had not had time to calm, you, by your great tact and impartiality, soon convinced all parties that it would be your highest aim to smooth away all differences, and we noted with great satisfaction the happy results which followed. The steps you took when President to increase the trade existing between America and Great Britain attracted at the time our admiration, and the reception lately accorded to you in all the leading cities of England, Ireland, and Scotland amply testifies that time has in no way detracted from the favorable opinions formed years previously, or diminished the estimation in which you were held. Your efforts to bring Great Britain and America into the closest relationship were not, however, confined to trade alone, but extended in every direction, and were happily attended with the most successful results, for at no previous period had England and America been politically more closely connected than at the time of your retirement from office. We feel deeply gratified and honored by the opportunity offered us of adding our simple quota of praise to the many and well

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Charles W. Elliot, Boston, is at the Sherman.

George B. Smythe, of Keokuk, Ia., is at the Pacific.

L. G. Mason, of Muskegon, is stopping at the Gardner.

D. Morrison, Minneapolis, is sojourning at the Pacific.

E. F. Hooker, Des Moines, Ia., is a guest of the Palmer.

Judge S. R. Moore, Kankakee, is domiciled at the Pacific.

James H. Earnest, Janesville, is stopping at the Tremont.

Martin E. Sanford, Denver, is domiciled at the Tremont.

Judge J. I. McCarthy, Washington, is registered at the Pacific.

D. E. Davenport, Huntington, W. Va., is registered at the Gardner.

Samuel M. Stephenson, Mesominee, Mich., is a guest at the Sherman.

Charles H. Reeve, Plymouth, Ind., is one of the guests of the Sherman.

George Douglas, Cedar Rapids, Ia., is among the guests of the Tremont.

Renn Campbell, General Passenger Agent Kafauia Line, is at the Gardner.

George B. and Frank B. Howden, Leeds, England, are registered at the Palmer.

Ex-County Commissioner Jones was worse last evening, and the end is doubtless near.

Mr. Marshall Field has leased for the season of 1879 Livingston's cottage, on the cliffs, at Newport.

Carlisle Norwood, President of the Lorillard Insurance Company, New York, is a guest of the Pacific.

J. N. Merrill, Auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is one of the guests at the Gardner.

A. S. Mohler, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, is at the Palmer.

Charles C. Reed, Superintendent of Telegraph of the Michigan Central Railroad, Detroit, is at the Tremont.

W. S. Spiers, Peoria, Ill., General Freight Agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Thomas Nickerson, President, and W. B. Strong, General Manager, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The Judges met yesterday for the purpose of nominating a Justice of the Peace for North Chicago, and it is reported on good authority that the lot fell upon the poetical Dietzsen, the former Coroner.

Willie Brown, 15 months of age, while playing about a privy-vault in the rear of the residence of his parents, No. 48 Waller street, fell through one of the holes, and was drowned before assistance could be given.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Munasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 69 degrees; 10 a. m., 75; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 78; 8 p. m., 68. Barometer, at 8 a. m., 29.34; 8 p. m., 29.43.

Owing to the fact that several of the members of the Committee in charge of the subscriptions for Notre Dame University were in attendance on the colonization meeting, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow evening at the Grand Pacific.

The Directors of the Board of Trade held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. Nothing of public importance was transacted, the attention of the Board being given to the settlement of disputes between members as arising from business on 'Change.

The *Engineering News* of May 17 pays a well-deserved compliment to Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, and reviews at some length his work during the past quarter of a century in Chicago. It also speaks highly of Mr. C. McLennan, the retiring Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works in Hyde Park.

Yesterday noon Lewis Johnson, employed in painting the residence of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, No. 800 North LaSalle street, accidentally fell off a scaffold suspended at the second story, and both wrists dislocated and the right fore-arm fractured. The bones were reset by Dr. E. H. Pratt, and the injured man was then taken to his home, No. 158 North Morgan street. He is about 40 years of age, is married, and has several children.

The Mayor and the members of the Detroit City Council are to pay a visit to Chicago Friday. They leave home to-day on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, and will arrive in Grand Haven at 11:45 a. m. Next morning they go to Milwaukee by steamer, and will leave that city on the Goodrich Transportation Company's fine steamer Chicago Thursday night, arriving here Friday morning. After spending the day in the city they will leave in the evening on the Michigan Central Railroad for their homes.

The young man, W. F. Wood, who was accidently shot by the proprietor of the Madison-street shooting-gallery, was buried yesterday from the store of his former employers, Martin Meyer & Co. The body was taken to Rosehill, where a lot had been donated by the St. George's Society. A number of girls employed in the place sent in a handsome basket and pillow of flowers, the latter with the letter "W" upon it. The funeral was well attended, and evidenced the respect in which the young man was held by all who knew him.

The Executive Committee of the Academy of Design was to have held a meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at William H. Bradley's office, to devise some scheme to get the institution out of its present difficulty and to talk over the subject of giving up the old charter and getting a new one, but there was no quorum, and another was down in ward business further than to talk over the matter in an informal way. The Committee think that by to-morrow some definite conclusion will be arrived at which may be of interest to the public.

A singular accident happened at 6:30 last evening in the rear of No. 1277 Wentworth avenue. Frank Pfaffenbach, living at that number, stood upon the edge of his milk-wagon to help a small boy down from the hay-loft, and as he was doing so lost his balance and fell forward upon his head. Drs. Goodner and Neilson, who were called to attend him, said that death must have been instantaneous, as the neck was broken. Deceased was a German, 34 years of age, and left a wife and two small children in fair circumstances.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon John T. Maroney, 7 years of age, who was accidentally run down and killed by a train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad; and upon the still-born child of Ellen Harrington, living with he sister, Mrs. Julia Murphy, at the corner of West Chicago avenue and Oakley street. The police report that no care was given the young mother was a fine, as were nearly all the other statements it contained. There was no necessity for the inquest, and certainly none for a falsified police report. The mother was taken to the County Hospital for treatment.

The employes of the defunct *Herald* sued William Burgess, the last proprietor, before Justice Wallace yesterday, for their wages, and got a judgment for $750. It is claimed by them that Mr. Storey froze out the paper, Burgess, whom they dubbed his "minion," having had charge of the city circulation of the *Times* for the past twenty years. Some twenty other suits are to be commenced against Burgess, and he says he will spend $10,000 in fighting the claims. When he took hold of the paper he found a legacy of $1,800 in debts which had been left by Wicks & Fyckman, and half of which he agreed to pay. He ran it for a week, and realized that he had an elephant, the six days' food having cost $400. Then he tried to form a stock company, J. E. Doolittle, Jr., Judge Forrester, Mr. Goodrich, and others having talked of taking shares. But they didn't come down with the cash, so Burgess closed up the shop.

AUTHORS' CARNIVAL.

Mrs. C. M. Blackman, Treasurer of the Authors' Carnival, makes the following itemized report of receipts and expenses:

By cash—Admissions, $15,974; Jarley waxworks, $339; candy booth, $345; archery, $75; telegraph, $55; scales, $24; Swiss Cottage, $139; Flora and Vale of Cashmere, $64; Vienna bakery, $697; Rebecca Wells, $495; Verne booth, $197; subscriptions to *Herald*, $120; Sales of *Herald*, $145; advertising in *Herald*, $378; fish-pond, $45; rifle-range, $41; coat-room, $52; photographs, $47; Blarney Castle, $43; sale of lumber, $85; sale of tents, trees, etc., $33; total, $19,490.

To paid Frank P. Pease, $4,258; John R. Jaffery, $1,000; Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company, $356; Clarke, Friend & Fox, $408; John Hand Orchestra, $700; advertisements in city papers, $557; Charles Brown, carpenter, $375; six institutions ($1,800 each), $10,800; sundry bills, as per vouchers, $760; cash in hands of Treasurer, $78; total, $19,490.

A DESTITUTE MINISTER.

At the Methodist ministers' meeting last Monday morning the Rev. S. H. Adams called attention to the fact that there was a Methodist minister lying sick and destitute on Ashland avenue, at the house of a family who were not members of any church. Mr. Adams was instructed to ascertain all the facts pertaining to this case, and report at the next regular meeting. The facts are, as ascertained by Mr. Adams, that the minister in question—whose name Mr. Adams did not care to give upon grounds of delicacy—joined the Minnesota Conference some time ago, and was appointed to take charge of a church in that State. He was upon the second year of his probation, when his wife died in child-birth. This was last summer, and the excitement attending his troubles were such that the preacher was attacked with a disease which affected his kidneys and became chronic. He was obliged to give up preaching. He came to Chicago and was to go to work in the office of Mr. Haines, of No. 211 Ashland avenue, whose business is something in the line of books. The unfortunate man never got to work, but was taken ill while stopping at Mr. Haines' house; and, although Mrs. Haines herself was in delicate health, she and her husband told the stranger to give himself no uneasiness, as he would be taken care of. And those good people did take care of him for fifteen weeks, without saying anything about the matter outside of their own home. It was only by accident that the Rev. Mr. Adams heard of the case, and he hastened to lay the matter before his brethren. The sick minister has been removed from the hospitable roof of the Haines to a house on Paulina street, near Van Buren, where he will be taken care of by the Methodist ministers until he recovers.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home was held yesterday afternoon, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. Gibbs; Vice-President, Mrs. G. C. Morton; Treasurer, Mrs. D. A. Jones; Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Bingham; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. H. Spruance; Managers, Mrs. William Aldrich, Mrs. S. R. Ball, Mrs. R. H. Bingham, Mrs. A. E. Bishop, Mrs. Ebenezer Buckingham, Mrs. Augustus Wheeler, Mrs. William Chisholm, Mrs. George A. Clapp, Mrs. W. H. Cooper, Mrs. C. E. Durand, Mrs. W. A. Elmendorf, Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Mrs. A. Marshal Field, Mrs. X. L. Otis, Mrs. A. Gibbs, Mrs. George Pullman, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. George Armour, Mrs. L. C. Hall, Mrs. E. W. Herrick, Mrs. H. L. Hill, Mrs. D. A. Jones, Mrs. Edson Keith, Mrs. E. H. Lahee, Mrs. G. C. Morton, Mrs. Byron P. Moulton, Mrs. C. C. Peck, Mrs. J. Irving Pearce, Mrs. C. T. Raymond, Mrs. B. W. Raymond, Mrs. Henry Sayrs, Mrs. James A. Smith, Mrs. Harmon Spruance, Mrs. Josiah Stiles, Mrs. J. H. Swan, Mrs. J. F. Temple, Mrs. C. G. Truesdell.

The Board of Trustees met subsequently, vice President Jones.

An election to fill vacancies resulted in the choice of Dr. Ryder, E. B. McCagg, and A. A. Libby.

Treasurer Hammond reported receipts of $2,413 and disbursements of $1,983, leaving a balance on hand of $479.

Mrs. Bingham read the annual report of the managers, by which it appeared that the public recognized the Home as one of the most useful of charities. The year had been one of unexampled severity by reason of the hard times, yet the family had been comfortably provided for. The inmates now numbered sixty-two. The total donations and interest money were $6,553.

Mr. Parks, the solicitor, reported subscriptions amounting to over $3,000, and merchandize valued at $900.

Mrs. Hammond, of the Supply Committee, reported receipts of $6,945, and expenditures of $7,586, of which $6,619 was for maintenance. She had on hand $225.

The Board then adjourned.

THE PARKS.

The South Park Commissions held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon at their office, No. 94 Washington street, President Morgan in the chair and the full Board present. Bills for stone and other material and improvements amounting to $13,078 were audited and ordered paid. A communication was received from the Humane Society offering to erect a substantial drinking-fountain on Grand Boulevard at the intersection of Thirty-fifth street. The city will furnish the water free, and the fountain is to be constructed of iron and stone in such style as to be an enduring and beautiful ornament to the park-drive. The communication, with the accompanying plans, were referred to the Construction Committee. The estimates of the cost of improving Western avenue were presented, but action on them was deferred until the Commissioners have had an opportunity for personal inspection of the improvements proposed. The estimates embrace $38,120 for a driveway and $58,000 for sewerage, making a total of $96,000. It was decided to build a sidewalk on the west side of the Drexel boulevard from the Stock-Yards track to Fifty-first street. The Construction Committee were authorized to build a road from the southwest corner of the West Park, at Sixtieth street, to connect with Bayard avenue. This road is to be built, according to the Olmstead plan, of cinders and gravel, without paved gutters.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Lincoln Park Board was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms in Ashland Block. F. S. Winston presided, and all the Commissioners were present. Permission to construct a landing-place for steamboats near the Webster avenue pier was granted to M. Donnelly, who intends running a line to the park. The Superintendent was authorized to purchase 3,000 yards of clay from Fitzsimmons & Connell, and a dozen terra-cotta vases for the terraces. The salary of the head gardener was fixed at $100. The Board then passed a resolution approving the bill now before the Legislature allowing owners to donate property to the Board for driveways, and adjourned after auditing bills to the amount of $650.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Mayor authorizes the announcement that he will appoint a North Side German to the position of Oil Inspector.

The City Treasurer yesterday credited the Collector with $716; the Water Department with $6,479; and the Comptroller with $190.

The Mayor, for the dozenth time, yesterday issued his proclamation that he would not receive any more delegation, in the interest of place-hunters.

An express license, made in the name of P. Keney, and of date of May 2, was picked up yesterday. It can be had at Room No. 7, City Collector's office.

The wife of Dr. Peter West, who was inquired for some days ago, reported yesterday to the Mayor that her husband died at the Insane Asylum at Jefferson June 2, 1878.

D. Bean was yesterday granted a permit to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 494 Vernon avenue, to cost $2,600; and Henry Weber to erect a four-story wagon-factory at Nos. 160 and 163 West Lake street, to cost $6,000.

The Mayor yesterday, upon recommendation of Supt. Seavey, ordered that no license be issued to Schiltz & Kampschulte to run a shooting-gallery at No. 136 West Madison street. This is the establishment where the accidental shooting occurred Sunday, resulting fatally, and from this order it would appear that the firm had been doing business without a license, for which the penalty is $50 fine.

There was nothing new in the police war yesterday, except that Supt. Seavey said if those who had been asked to resign did not do it they would be summarily dismissed. Mayor Harrison Monday told a committee of Aldermen that they should not be dismissed until after an investigation of the charges against them, so it is difficult to know what to expect. The Aldermen, however, have lost none of their feeling in the matter, and it is barely possible that the Police Committee may take some action on the subject this afternoon, though it is really none of their business.

It has leaked out at last. "Judge" Felch's interest in the stone business is that he is out of a job, and wants to get the position now held by Col. Roberts in the office of the City Attorney. He was a member of the "policy-shop" gang in the spring election which bled Col. Ricaby out of $100 to get his name on their ticket, and this is against him in his application for a place under Grinnell; so it is said that he has taken up this stone business to surround himself with Aldermanic influences, and to force his way into the City Attorney's office through Lawler, McNally, et al. It remains to be seen how successful he will be.

Patrolmen Henry Fechter and George Dilinger, stationed at the Northwestern Railroad depot, were before Supt. Seavey, charged with various offenses—omission and commission. "Judge" Barnum appeared for the prosecution, and "Judge" Tuley occupied a seat in the background, while numerous Aldermen attended their interest in the matter by their presence. The evidence showed that the accused had been fostering a lot of confidence-men, drinking at the saloons in the neighborhood, etc., and doing sundry other things, but the character of the witnesses was not the best, so the case was decidedly mixed. This being a bad time to rush at rash conclusions, the whole thing was taken under advisement.

The City Treasurer received a small amount of city scrip from the County Collector yesterday, among which was an issue of April 15, 1878, against the School-Tax Fund, which had been "raised" from $5 to $57. The issue was of series number 19,700 and warrant number 14,-190, and had been issued to a lady teacher, by whom it was indorsed. After leaving her hands no one knows whose hands it passed through, but it finally turned up in the hands of Ordeu, Sheldon & Co., and was by them paid to the County Collector for taxes. The "raise" is a very neat job, and it was only detected in the Treasurer's office by reference to the book in which all certificates of indebtedness are registered. It is evidently the work of an expert, and the loss will fall on the firm who paid it to the County Collector.

ALD. TULEY'S POSITION.

Ald. Tuley was asked yesterday as to why he left the Council room Monday evening pending the discussion of the question of closing the saloons Sundays, and said that he was just at the foot of the stairs, and had been called out by persons who wanted to talk to him about getting a position under Mr. Harrison. The charge having been made that he left the room to avoid voting on the question, the reporter next sought to ascertain how he would have voted if he had been present, but found him non-committal. He appeared to class himself as a Judge already, and disposed of the scribe by asking him to get the other Judges in a row and sound them on the same subject first. If the Alderman is not careful, and persists in concealing his views on this important question, he need not be astonished to find a committee from the Temperance Alliance pulling at his door-bell some of these evenings between now and June.

COUNTY BUILDING.

Twenty marriage-licenses were issued yesterday.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad yesterday paid the County Treasurer $32,000, being the balance due for taxes of 1878.

Commissioner Bradley was around the County Building yesterday soliciting subscriptions for the new Home for the Aged, to be built by the Little Sisters of the Poor. He met with considerable success.

The case of William Cary, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Hegwein, will be called in the Criminal Court this morning, and, the postponement business being about exhausted, the trial will probably go on. "Self-defense" will be the plea, the insanity dodge having petered out very thin.

The Committee on Public Charities yesterday audited a number of bills. They also discussed informally the propriety of amending Commissioner Bradley's resolution in regard to outdoor relief during the summer, which is believed to be too stringent. It is probable that some action will be taken upon it Monday.

The Grand Jury yesterday considered about a dozen miscellaneous cases, and found indictments against ten persons. Six indictments for assault with intent to murder were found against the sanguinary Shannon for his indiscriminate target-practice at the Star and Crescent Mills. The case of Peter Lundburg, the Hyde Park policeman who shot Thomas Hogan, was taken up, and one witness, M. Farrell, was examined.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts are understood to favor the appointment of a man to periodically inspect the books of Lemont, Hyde Park, Lake, and other towns, and to report the cases of such persons borne upon them as may not be deserving of public charity. It is believed in this way large sums can be saved, as in many of the towns, notably Lemont and Hyde Park, many undeserving are or have been recipients of relief.

Col. E. B. McClannahan put the county to an expense of $50 yesterday in what seems an unnecessary manner. Lew Johnson, who had previously pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, asked leave to withdraw the plea, and permission was granted. Assistant State's-Attorney Weber, in stating the case to the jury, inadvertently mentioned the fact that defendant had once admitted his guilt. McClannahan, representing Johnson, asked for a continuance on this ground, and, this motion being overruled, he "challenged the array." The Court allowed the objection and issued a special venire for twenty-five men. So far, McClannahan was clearly within his proper line, but when a jury had been obtained he turned around and advised his client to plead guilty. It is difficult to see what motive he could have had in causing all this delay, trouble, and expense unless he intended to fight the case, and it is scarcely probable that this bit of sharp practice will at all advantage Johnson, who is an old Penitentiary bird.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The currency disbursements yesterday amounted to $43,000.

The revenue receipts footed up $20,481.85 yesterday. Of this amount, spirits paid $11,-142.90; tobacco and cigars, $5,111.20; beer, $878.75; and specials, $2,750. No exports.

Louis A. Hathaway, who was brought before Commissioner Hoyne last week on charge of secreting his effects in a matter of bankruptcy, was again brought up yesterday on a continuance. He waived examination, however, and was bound over to the United States Court in bonds of $1,500.

Judge Blodgett and several other Federal officials visited the new Custom-House yesterday and inspected the rooms to be assigned them in that building. Several unimportant changes were suggested, and the gentlemen were assured that they would be in full possession of their new quarters by the end of the year, at least.

CRIMINAL.

J. S. Hayes was yesterday held in $300 bail to the Criminal Court for threatening to kill Robert Rolleston.

Herman and John Hirsch fed and lodged Solomon Wahl, and, because he was unable to pay them $19 which he owed, they retained a portion of his baggage. They were about to leave town yesterday, and were taking Wohl's property with them. He heard of it, and at the depot caused their arrest upon a charge of larceny.

About $23 worth of the goods recovered at the fence on Cottage Grove avenue have been identified by John Nash, a tailor in Uhlich's Block, on North Clark street, whose place was burglarized of $60 worth of goods last February. To-day it is expected that some more goods will be identified, and it is also quite probable that some of Collins' and Young's accomplices may be arrested.

Policeman A. Connelley broke up a representation of "Mother and Son" yesterday at No. 144 West Lake. Henry Aitkins, 20 years of age, was playing the son, and so far forgot himself as to strike his mother several times because she objected to his wicked ways. His brother swore out a warrant for his arrest, and, when the policeman appeared, he assaulted him also, and endeavored to destroy the warrant.

Mary Lee, Margaret Duane, Margaret Yeland, and Annie Bissell, four professional drunken bummers, were arrested yesterday upon a charge of larceny preferred by Jennie Colburn, of No. 97 West Lake street. The quintette had a carousal Monday night in a saloon kept by the latter, and, while the proprietress was asleep, she says some of them robbed her of $64 cash, which she had concealed in her bosom.

Robert G. Redlick is said to keep a shoe store at No. 53 Kinzie street, and is alleged to be quite a wealthy man. Last Sunday morning at an early hour he inquired at the Water-Works for the key to the tower, but the engineer being busy refused to be bothered so early in the day. Redlick made some objection and was ejected, as the engineer says, because he was intoxicated. Yesterday he caused the arrest of William Horner, the engineer, upon a charge of assault and battery. The case will be settled on the 23d.

Mrs. Mary Ferguson, employed in the dry-goods house of Carson, Pirie & Co., and living at No. 172 Aberdeen street, was knocked down and run over at the corner of Halsted and Adams streets by a horse and buggy owned and driven by J. W. Ostrander. She was attended by Dr. J. W. Akers at a corner drug-store, but the extent of her injuries could not be ascertained last evening. Mr. Ostrander was placed under arrest, but he was not confined at any station last evening, nor had any bonds or deposit been left to secure his appearance.

Youthful pickpockets on the streets are a great annoyance. Yesterday the police run in a lad named Fred Fritz, who was caught picking a lady's pocket of a purse containing a small amount of change, but, inasmuch as she refused to prosecute, he was booked for disorderly conduct. Along early in the evening Mrs. A. C. Pendleton, of No. 4319 Emerald street, had her pocket picked of a purse containing a small amount of change. T. W. Sennott, a Bailiff, witnessed the theft, and arrested the notorious John, alias "Buckesey," Burns. He denies it, and says a boy named Ferry stole it.

Arrests: George S. Popper, pawnbroker, charged with the larceny as bailee of a guitar from Eliza Higgins; Edward Stewart, arrested on suspicion, as he was found following the circus; John McGuire, charged with complicity in robbing Edward Dunstan of $100 by a tramp named Ryan, who was hired to stand in the line at the Post-Office to buy $10 scrip; Edward Reese, larceny of a watch from Edward Guenther, of No. 111 Franklin street; Anna Smith, alias Braun, charged with the theft of a trunk from Elizabeth Schwartz; Fred Eckenburg, a destitute boy who wants to earn his own living, but is in bad luck, and who will not remain at the Home for the Friendless, to which he has several times been sent by the Police Justices.

Frank Peterson yesterday got away with a pocketbook containing $13 and some papers from the second-hand store of Solomon Flower, No. 303 Clark street, while the inmates were busy waiting upon customers. Policeman Tim Madigan arrested Peterson at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, but he denied the theft. After locking him up the officer ascertained that he had been spending money freely in a saloon at No. 499 Clark street, kept by Jeff Winner. Upon inquiring there Winner denied everything until the officer threatened to arrest him, and then he gave up the pocketbook and papers which Peterson had left with him for safe-keeping. The money had all been spent.

Justice Morrison: Patrick McAvoy, vagrancy, $25; Eugene Dougherty, robbing J. Loewenthal, $1,000 to the 21st; James B. Dixon, robbing George Riley while intoxicated one night last August at the corner of Canal and Jackson streets, of between $70 and $80 cash, $1,000 to the Criminal Court; and dismissed upon a charge of robbing James Colliery at the corner of Canal and Washington streets a few nights ago; Peter Luby, disorderly and resisting an officer who attempted to arrest him at the corner of Loomis and Kansas streets, $20 fine; Peter Madden, same charge, $20 fine; John Green, another resident of the West Division who ran through the streets in very scant clothing, $100 fine; J. P. Wiley, larceny of a pair of shoes, continued to the 21st; Ellen Wallace, beastly drunk, $10 fine; J. Kakuska, Thomas Clark, and Valao Siapak, charged with riot, took a change of venue from A. L. Morrison, Police Justice, to his private Justice shop next door to the station. Justice Summerfield: George Taylor, colored, who thrashed his mistress because she danced with strangers at the colored ball Monday night, $300 to the 14th; Charles O. Hull, larceny of a horse and buggy from Kearney's livery, $500 to the 21st; Charles Fry, larceny of an overcoat and a guitar from J. T. Jeffery, $500 to the Criminal Court; James Goggin, lawyer, disorderly conduct, on complaint of A. Mendelsohn, continued to the 23d; Mary Kelley, drunkard, $50 fine.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Edmund Jaeger, Iowa.
F. H. Easton, Laramie.
Ed Musgrave, N. Orleans
J. J. McWilliams, Buffalo
J. M. Foster, Philadel.
P. S. Wilson, Cheyenne.
J. M. Gray, San Fran.
C. Mendelsohn, New York.
M. C. Bogue, Sioux City.
S. M. Young Toledo.
J. H. Steiner, Indianap'lis

PALMER HOUSE.

L. L. Stone, Boston.
C. H. Connor, Louisville
J. B. Eldridge, Norfolk
John H. Nagle, Winona.
D. R. Ballou, Providence
C. H. Albright, Cincinnati
John Dawson, LaSalle.
F. C. Hewitt, New York.
J. A. Lawson, Troy.
H. C. Harbridge, San Fran

SHERMAN HOUSE.

K. Speed, Memphis.
I. W. Packard, Webster
G. W. Mason, Eau Claire.
T. H. Love, Montreal.
Seth Parker, Jr., N. Y.
W. M. Ford, Detroit.
W. A. Harris, Providence.
E. E. Angell, Des Moines.
A. H. Whitemarsh, Utica.
H. Reupath, Boston.

TREMONT HOUSE.

J. H. Dowling, Wash'ton
J. M. Stewart, Ingersoll.
W. S. Hopkins, San Fran.
W. C. Mitchell, St. Louis.
S. L. Geiett, Pitsburg.
V. H. Bullock, Burlington.
W. H. Paddock, Denver.
W. A. Vaughan, Detroit.
J. W. Saunders, Boston.
F. B. Lawrence, N. Y.

GARDNER HOUSE.

P. G. Chrysler, Rochester
A. C. McDonald, N. Y.
J. M. Flemming, St. Louis
J. R. Howard, Boston.
H. R. Burnes, LeRoy.
C. Johnston, Adams.
H. M. Ogden, Milwaukee.
L. Callifower, Indiana.
P. W. Olmstead, LaSalle.
E. H. Sussmilch, Dixon.

THE NEW BROOMS.

COMPTROLLER GURNEY.

The new appointees for Comptroller, Commissioner of Public Works, and City Collector quietly stepped into their offices yesterday morning, the only impediment thereto being the dense crowd of place-hunters who lined the sidewalk around the City-Hall. They were duly welcomed, of course, by those they succeeded, and by the employes, who for weeks past have been in a state of the greatest uncertainty.

As soon as Mr. Gurney had been given possession of the Comptroller's office he pulled off his coat and went to work just as if he meant business. A reporter called upon him a few moments later, and to him he talked quite freely about the future. He said he knew very little of the needs of the office so far, and comparatively nothing of the details of its management, but finding everything running smoothly he did not propose to interrupt the course of affairs until he could do it intelligently, and he would only do what might seem necessary to promote the public interest. In the matter of appointments he did not propose to do anything until he had opportunity to see what was needed, and he could only get this information by commencing at the ground and working up until he had entirely familiarized himself with the work before him. He knew nothing of the system adopted by his predecessor of keeping his accounts, and for all he knew the system in vogue might be the best one possible, but he was not inclined to take it for granted, and nothing less than personal knowledge of the minutest detail of the office would satisfy him. His idea of the situation, however, was that the city was like an individual, and that it could not constantly be doing business on borrowed capital. Its expenditures would have to bear some relation to its resources, and its business would have to be so managed and its expenditures so curtailed that in a few years it could pay as it went. The policy of the past two years struck him as admirable, and he would not deviate from it materially. Scrip would have to be issued to keep the machinery at work, but in no case would the appropriations be exhausted or warrants drawn to the full amount. What the percentage or limit of the issue of warrants would be he could not say, but he would decide to-day; not whatever the amount might be, it would be agreed upon with the view to accumulating money rather than debts, as a legacy for whoever might succeed him. Such a policy, aided by a rigid economy in the various departments, he thought, would enable the city in a few years to pay all of its bills upon presentation in cash, and to do away with the issuing of scrip. He had ordered a new form of warrant to be printed, and hereafter each one issued would be registered by a clerk to be placed in the City Treasurer's office, and as far as possible he intended to do away with issuing them for small amounts, but this was yet to be determined.

MR. WALLER,

in taking charge of the office of Commissioner of Public Works, was introduced to the employes, and at once set about acquainting himself with the duties of the position. On the matter of appointments, which was uppermost in the minds of many, he stated to a delegation of Aldermen that he did not propose to turn the office into a political machine, which was interpreted to mean that where he found efficient men he should make no changes unless forced to. It will take him some time to become acquainted with his manifold duties, but the more he learns of the office the better he will be satisfied that the men around him are efficient and deserving, and the clearer it will appear to him that it would be disastrous to displace them to make room for inefficient and inexperienced partisans. If efficiency, attentiveness to business, faithfulness, industry, and general civility are to be made the tests, he will go a great ways before he succeeds in better surrounding himself than he now is.

MR. ONAHAN,

in taking charge of the Collector's office, named Charles White as his Deputy, and appointed ex-Deputy Coroner McGirr to a clerkship. Other changes are to be made, but not for the present. The duties of the office are very simple, and it would almost run itself if let alone.

FIRE MARSHAL BENNER

called upon Commissioner Waller, and urged the letting of the contract at once for the extension of the large thirty-six-inch water main on LaSalle street south from its present terminus at Adams street on Sherman to Harrison. Sherman and Van Buren streets are being torn up for repairs, and the extension, which is much needed, can be done now with greater convenience and cheapness than it can be done again for a long time. The extension is needed for the protection of a very dangerous district, and it will be an absolute necessity as soon as the twelve-inch main on Harrison street has been extended from Sherman to Desplaines, whence the main is now laid to the West Side works. The Commissioner promised to give the matter his early and earnest consideration.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE ESCAPE FROM LIBBY.

The Historical Society held a regular monthly meeting last evening, President Arnold in the chair, and about fifty members present.

Secretary Hogar reported accessions to the library of 386 bound and 854 unbound volumes, making the total 5,632 of the former and 9,718 of the latter.

The following were added to the membership: Corresponding, A. T. Andreas, Oliver L. Baskin, and the Rev. Henry C. Kinney; associate, Charles Hopewell.

Dr. C. W. Earle, who was Captain of Company C, Ninety-sixth Illinois, then read an interesting account of his escape from Libby Prison. After relating how he got there, being captured at Chickamauga, he said that a certain number of the prisoners, particularly the younger officers, were always on the alert to escape, and scheme after scheme was discussed. Success seemed almost impossible, as there were guards around the building, which was in an enemy's country. Their quarters were in the two upper stories, but they had access to the middle room on the first floor, which was used for cooking and dining purposes. In it was a fire-place, with three stoves. Some one proposed to get into the basement by removing bricks in the fire-place, then work through a wall and tunnel into the yard of a warehouse across the alley. The number in the secret was limited, and they were bound to secrecy by an oath. Capt. Earle discovered the plan accidentally, and was included. Col. Rose, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, was the manager and engineer, and the working party consisted of fourteen men. Capt. Hamilton, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, removed the first brick from the fire-place. The hole was ingeniously closed at night by the use of skillets and ashes. After great difficulty the wall was bored. Then the tunneling began, the distance being sixty feet. The tools used were common knives, small hatchets, and pieces of wood. The men lay on their backs, one digging, and the other removing the dirt in shallow frying pans, it being scattered around the basement, which was 55x105 feet, put in barrels, boxes, etc., in small quantities so as not to attract notice if the guards happened to go there. Three weeks were occupied in the work. The first opening was made on the wrong side of the fence, but the sentinels did not discover anything. On the night of Feb. 9, 1864, 109 men made their exit. Every one was for himself. There seemed to be no order or plan. Capt. Earle went through in two or three minutes. He and Capt. Rowan passed along Canal street, in sight of the guards, like people going home, and mingled with a lot of Confederate soldiers, who were evidently going to their camp outside of Richmond. On leaving them, the fugitives took the direction of Fortress Monroe. They had two or three loaves of prison bread and a pop-bottle full of water. They hid themselves in the day, and traveled at night, getting through the Rebel fortifications by crawling on the ground. Roads were avoided, they making their way through swamps and tall briars. A tree had blown down on the banks of the Chickahominy, and thus they were able to cross that stream, which would have been difficult otherwise, since Capt. Earle's companion could not swim. They suffered a good deal from cold, their clothing being wet. On the eighth day out, when about exhausted, they ventured on a road, and luckily met some of the First New York Rifles, reaching the lines a few miles from Williamsburg. Fifty-five of the 109 got in safely; the others were recaptured.

After thanking Dr. Earle, the Society adjourned.

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

THERE IS A VERY STRONG PROBABILITY

that ere long the unsightly telegraph poles which now incumber our sidewalks and the objectionable and dangerous net-work of wires now suspended over our heads will all be swept into that limbo where lies the primitive apparatus of our great inventions. Gen. Stager, it is said, has purchased the sole right, individually, of the cable patented by David Brookes, of Philadelphia, and if all said is true, that invention is the one destined to work the revolution. Already it has been tested in the East, and when it was submitted to the French Government lately by Mr. Biddel, the inventor's Parisian agent, the most flattering consideration was shown it. Instead of being suspended in the air, the wires conveying telegraphic communication will be placed in an iron tube, which is run into the ground and reserves wherever wanted. The wires are drawn in the form of a cable, insulated with cotton. The cable is run through the aforesaid iron pipe, which is filled with paraffine oil,—one of the best known insulators,—and both ends of the pipe are sealed. As the business is carried on now, the wires and poles, unprotected from the weather, are continually getting out of order. This one can readily perceive, is obviated by the invention of Mr. Brookes. The introduction of this new cable would, of course, be a matter of considerable expense, but after it is once laid the money paid for repairs would be trifling in comparison to that now disbursed by the companies for that purpose. One of its chief beauties which recommended the patent strongly to the French Government was the assistance and security it would give the State in case of riot or war. The wires would be completely out of sight, and, their location being known only to a few, they would be perfectly safe from destruction.

What Gen. Stager's plans are his associates here do not definitely know yet; but this much a TRIBUNE representative ascertained yesterday,—that the cable will be utilized immediately by the American District Telephone Company. Tests have been made in this city, and at the present time two cables are now in operation—through such tunnel. In such a locality the experiment is of the most trying nature; but the practicability of the cable has been thoroughly demonstrated.

THE COOPERS.

WILL THERE BE A GENERAL STRIKE?

An announcement appeared in an evening paper yesterday that a meeting of coopers would be held this (Wednesday) evening for the purpose of considering whether or not a general strike should be inaugurated. For the purpose of ascertaining the reasons for this action, a TRIBUNE reporter looked up one of the most prominent members of the coopers' craft and inquired what special grievance the trade had, and why the move was made. This was Mr. George Schilling, Secretary of the Coopers' Union, and one of the best-known among the Socialist agitators.

Mr. Schilling said that the first intimation that he had of the intended meeting was contained in the announcement referred to, and that at a large meeting of coopers which he attended on the previous evening nothing was said of any proposed strike. The movement must therefore be entirely a spontaneous one, although he was not surprised to hear of it. He supposed that it originated with the "tight-barrel" coopers,—those who make whisky and pork barrels and lard tierces. He was engaged in the manufacture of flour barrels, a different class of work. But all branches of the trade were equally depressed.

With regard to prices, he said that the tight-barrel men had been screwed down to the lowest notch, and it was really impossible for them to make living wages. They got 25 cents for making a lard-tierce or a barrel, and he had heard that one man said he could get the work done for 15 cents. It took a first-class man to make forty of these in a week, and to make six a day he must work hard and rapidly. In 1871 the price ranged from $1 to $1.10, and touched $1.25, and for a couple of years following that good figures were obtained. But since then the course of wages had been down-hill all the time. An average workman could not complete more than four barrels or tierces in a day, and it was no wonder that they had grown tired of it.

The reporter asked about the flour-barrel trade. Mr. Schilling said that a really good workman could make fifteen or perhaps sixteen in a day. The price paid was nine cents for shave-hooped barrels and 10 cents for half-shaved and half-poled. But, as a rule, ten to twelve barrels represented a good day's work for a fair workman. In former times the price was 25 cents. He believed that the day of the flour-barrel was nearly over, and that in the near future flour would be put up exclusively in sacks, either of paper or some textile fabric. There was no money in the trade, and it was hard for even first-class coopers to make a living. He knew nothing of the intention of the trade at large, but thought the subject would be fully discussed at the meeting. As to the probable action of the gathering he was unable to give even a guess. All he knew was that wages were extremely low, and that very naturally the men were much dissatisfied.

TAILORS' STRIKE.

Yesterday afternoon about a score of the journeymen tailors employed by Willoughby, Hill & Co. marched into the presence of the foreman with the unfinished garments on their arms, and refused to finish them unless their demands for an increased schedule of wages were complied with. In

BODIE.

The Liveliest Mining-Camp on the Pacific Coast.

A Resurrection After a Decade of Neglect.

The Wonderful Production of the Bodie and Standard Mines.

A Mine Which Cost $67,500 Pays a Million in Dividends in Twenty Months.

Another Yields Over Six Hundred Thousand in a Single Month.

Character of the Ledges and Geological Features of the Country.

A Line of Extinct Volcanoes—A Glass Mountain—Dry Lakes—Hot Springs, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BODIE, Mono Co., Cal., May 13.—This town is situated about 130 miles south by a little east of the Central Pacific Railroad, six miles from the Nevada State line. It is in a spur of the Sierra Nevadas, about twelve miles east of the main range, whose white and rugged summits are constantly in view, and is 9,000 feet above the sea level. Thirteen years ago it was a mining camp of limited importance, before deep mining had been reduced to the exact science which it is at the present day. Two small quartz mills were in existence, which were worked profitably upon ores from near the surface; but the surface-ores gave out, and the camp was entirely abandoned. Aurora, Nev., which is twelve miles distant, upon the same mineral belt, and which produced $30,000,000 in a few years, was abandoned at about the same time. Aurora is the camp where Mark Twain performed his wonderful feats in mining, which he describes with so much interest in "Roughing It." At one time it contained a population of 16,000 souls, with daily newspapers, banks, churches, and schools. A few years later but seventy-two people remained, and such of the houses as were not "packed" off to other and more prosperous camps were left to fall into decay. Bodie did not in the early days achieve such marked success as did Aurora, and, indeed, was a town of inconsiderable proportions; but such as it was it had disappeared at the renewal of mining operations in 1877.

THE RENAISSANCE.

During the period of abandonment a few prospectors did a little work on Bodie Bluff,—where the best mines are now located,—enough to pay expenses of living. Two Scandinavians were working what is now known as the Standard Mine. During their absence one night, from defective work of some character, a cave occurred. Upon visiting the scene of their labors the next morning they were disappointed to find the result of several weeks' work utterly destroyed; but upon further examination they discovered that the cave had exposed a fine body of rich gold ore. A few months later they sold the mine to the present Standard Company for $67,500, and mining operations were commenced in earnest.

The new company commenced to take out ore and had it milled at the Syndicate Mill, the only one left in the district. They soon had enough money to pay the original purchase price of the mine and to put up a mill of their own, which they did at an expense of about $100,000. It is of twenty stamps capacity. They then commenced to declare dividends of $1 per share upon a capital stock of 50,000 shares, and for twenty-one months have not omitted to pay a dividend of a similar amount, aggregating $1,050,000 up to the 12th of May. The "dead work" in the mine has been carried steadily ahead of the ore extraction, and there was never before so much ore exposed as at the present time. There is undoubtedly enough now "in sight" to keep the mill running for two or three years, and lower levels are constantly being opened up.

GROWTH OF THE CAMP.

The wonderful success of the Standard caused a great interest in San Francisco in the Bodie district, and other companies were soon formed to work adjoining claims, and the hills were quickly dotted with locations for a half-mile north of the Standard, and for three miles south. At the time I came here, thirteen months ago, there were five steam-hoisting works in operation and about ten other mines were worked with other appliances, such as "whims," hand-windlasses, etc. The Standard Company had declared six dividends amounting to $300,000. Notwithstanding a great deal of prospecting had been done in the outside mines, one had not been found in sufficient quantities or rich enough to pay. "Bechtel," considered the next best mine to the Standard, had been placed on the San Francisco Stock Exchange; the price had advanced from $1 to $10 per share, and, as the result of unfulfilled expectations, had receded to its original figure. All these causes combined had "given the camp a black eye," as the vernacular of the Coast puts it, and it looked as if Bodie might again be deserted. The Bodie Mine proper, situated immediately south of the Standard, had a shaft down vertically 350 feet, and cross-cut far beyond where the Standard ledge should have been intersected, and had found nothing. The town contained about 1,000 people. The situation did not materially change until the month of July, 1878, when occurred the

GREAT STRIKE AT THE BODIE MINE.

At the point where the strike was made the ledge was but a few inches wide, but was very rich. The cross-cut was extended a few feet farther, and another vein very similar in its extent and characteristics was cut. Lateral drifts were run south on both ledges, which soon disclosed the fact that they were much wider in that direction, and exceedingly rich in gold. The stock was selling at 90 cents per share when the strike was made, and, as the development continued, rapidly rose to $3, $5, and $10. I visited the mine when the drifts were in about 100 feet, and it then presented a most remarkable appearance. The "gangue" or filling of the ledge was of decomposed quartz, clay, and gold. It was not half gold, but there was so much of the precious metal that the smallest pinch of the ledge matter would show its presence. The candles held up to the top of the drift disclosed an abundance of coarse gold. In some places there were eight or ten feet of this material, and in others it narrowed down to two feet. Altogether it was more like the scenes in the "Arabian Nights" than can often be seen in this world.

A BIG MONTH'S PRODUCTION.

The Bodie Company leased the Syndicate Mill, of twenty stamps capacity, and commenced on the 31st of July the most remarkable month's milling in the record of mining. On the 10th of August the Company declared a dividend of $3 per share, or $150,000. On the 30th another dividend was declared of $5 per share, making a total of $8 per share, or $400,000 in dividends during the month. The total production of the month was the enormous sum of $604,000. This from a twenty-stamp mill. $20,000 per day, or $1,000 to the stamp, for a full month, was never before equaled on this coast, and probably not in the history of the world. The stock of the Company continued to rise during the month, to $17, $25, $35, and finally touched $51 per share. Not a few people in Bodie of limited means, who held the stock at $1 per share, sold at from $40 to $50.

THE EXCITEMENT

created by this wonderful strike brought hundreds of people into the camp; work was recommenced on claims which had been abandoned, and a general revival set in. Within three months after the Bodie strike twenty-five steam-hoisting works were in operation, and the population of the town had increased to 3,500 people. There are now probably 5,000 here; and, although the Bodie Mine has fallen from the high place it occupied at one time, the district has never ceased to be the most popular one on the coast from that day to this. The Bodie Company milled ore eight months, during which their production was about one and a quarter millions, and $800,000 was disbursed in dividends.

THE NEXT BEST MINE

to the Standard in the district is considered to be the Bulwer Consolidated. This mine is under the same management as the Standard, and lies parallel with that mine. It was in the early days the property of the late W. C. Ralston, of Bank of California fame; afterward it belonged to ex-Gov. Henry G. Blasdel, of Nevada, who worked it in 1868 on his private account. At the time of the revival of the district in 1877, Gov. Blasdel sold the mine to the Bulwer Company (with 60,000 shares capital stock) for $6,000 and 38,000 shares. The mine has been "prospected" in a most thorough manner to a depth of 400 feet, to which point its three ledges are found to "carry" rich in gold. The capital stock has recently been increased from 60,000 to 100,000 shares, and the market value is now about $12 per share, or a valuation of $1,200,000 for the mine. Thus what Gov. Blasdel sold a year and a half ago for $6,000 is now valued at $600,000. It commenced to mill ore on the 1st of March in the ten-stamp mill belonging to the Bodie Company, and the production for that month was $135,000. During the month of April it was about $100,000. It is expected that Bulwer will hereafter be a steady bullion producer. The stock of the Standard Consolidated has recently been listed on the New York Stock Board, and it is probable that Bulwer will also be listed there.

THE BODIE MINES

are found in a belt of porphyry, extending several miles north and south. With the exception of the Comstock, this porphyry belt is the most extensive of any ever found on the coast. A "porphyry formation" is a favorite one with miners, it being considered to guarantee depth. Outside of the porphyry, lava is the predominating feature, the country being essentially of a volcanic character. The fissures in which the veins are found extend nearly north and south—another favorite indication among miners—a distance of three or four miles, through four successive hills,—almost mountains,—commencing with Bodie Bluff on the north, followed by Silver Hill, Queen Bee Hill, and Sugar Loaf Mountain. The best mines, including the Standard, Bulwer, and Bodie, are on Bodie Bluff. The veins run parallel, and frequently intersect or run into each other. They are found at intervals of a few feet for a distance of a half-mile, and vary in width from a mere seam to several feet. The veins on the west side of the belt are found to dip east, while those on the east side dip west. This fact is made the basis of a theory that at a great depth they will all be found to concentrate in an immense ore-bearing fissure, which shall equal in its importance the great Comstock lode itself.

THE ORES

are usually found between well-defined porphyry walls, and in a laminated form, the quartz standing in horizontal ribbon-like layers, with seams of clay and decomposed quartz between the layers. Not infrequently blocks of porphyry are found in the vein, which appear to have fallen from the walls during the period when the vein was forming. In miners' parlance, the foreign matter thus encountered in a vein is termed a "horse," and when it is whispered about that "a horse has come in" in this or that mine, the stock is very likely to suffer. The veins are not uniformly mineralized, being much richer in some places than others. The ore ranges in value from nothing to thousands of dollars per ton. Less than $30 rock cannot be mined and milled in this camp to a profit, on account of the expense of wood and water. Last summer wood commanded $10 to $16 per cord, and water at the mine cost $1 per barrel. Now the mines are generally below the water level,—about 500 feet,—and they have more water than they can handle with present machinery.

THE TOWN OF BODIE

contains about 5,000 people. The houses are all of wood,—the lumber of which cost about $70 per 1,000 feet. I except the canvas tents of which there are many. There are two daily newspapers, the *Standard* being the pioneer and leading paper, and one weekly. A telegraph line was extended here a few years ago from Carson City, Nev., by private enterprise. There are about a half-dozen general merchandise houses, two of which do a large and profitable business. One of these houses expended $100,000 in 1878 in freight-bills alone. We have an opera-house, three or four hurdy-houses, sixty-four saloons, a school-house, and no church. Our graveyard contains about twenty inmates, more than half of whom died with their boots on. Accidents in the mines cause a good many deaths. A short time since a man named Ryan (formerly of Detroit) fell down the shaft of the Bodie Mine, a distance of 465 feet. Men were working in the bottom at the time, and, when about fifty feet from the surface, Ryan, with rare presence of mind, sang out to them to "Look out below!" They sprang into the other compartment of the shaft, and their lives were saved. Every bone in Ryan's body was broken, and he was dead when pulled up.

A REMARKABLE COUNTRY.

The country to the south of Bodie for several hundred miles is a most wonderful one. A strike was recently made in the Mammoth Mine, in Lake District, fifty miles south of here. A short time ago I made a pilgrimage to the mine, and was delighted with the trip. The route lay by the north and west shore of Mono Lake for several miles. This is one of the most singular bodies of water in the United States. I do not know its exact dimensions, but should judge it to be about twenty miles in length by ten in width. The water looks clear and clean, but is really a very strong alkali. Its strength is so great that it will turn a well-blacked pair of boots red in a very few minutes. It will take out every particle of grease from a pair of engineer's working breeches "too quick." It feels slippery, like soap-suds, to the hands, and is said to make an excellent shampoo for the hair. Around the shore of the lake are found many petrefactions, and curious calcareous rocks, which appear to be honeycombed by the action of the waters. Along the western shore the main range of the Sierras comes fairly down to the water's edge. Nothing lives in the water except a little worm, found in abundance around the shores. These the Piute Indians gather and dry, and eat in the winter season. South of Mono Lake extends a line of

EXTINCT VOLCANOES,

rising from a comparatively level plain perhaps fifty miles in length by twenty in width. The course of the lava down their sides is plainly distinguishable. I did not ascend either of these volcanoes, but I am told by those who have done so that about the craters the surface is covered to a depth of several inches with an ash so fine as to be almost impalpable,—much like that which is said to have descended upon and destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum,—so fine, in fact, that it will work through leather. These craters bear evidence of comparatively recent action. Along this range of volcanoes my companion and myself noticed that the side of one mountain glistened and shone in a singular manner, and, as it was not far out of our way, we drove up to it. We were greatly astonished to find it

A MOUNTAIN OF GLASS,

formed by volcanic actions. The substance seemed to lack the strength of glass, and was mixed with lava. It rose very abruptly several hundred feet above the plain. This is nearly opposite the mouth of the Bloody Canon,—a pass through which tourists from this side reach the Yosemite Valley, which is about sixty miles distant. The scenery through this canon is of the most magnificent description. South of the extinct volcanoes are the beds of several

DRY LAKES,

the position of whose pebbles, in wave-like circles, show the action of the water many, perhaps hundreds, of years ago. A singular series of hot-springs, called Coso Diablo, are also encountered. One of these springs, about twenty feet square, boils up constantly two feet above the surface, and sends up a dense stream of vapor. A rude vapor bath has been arranged over this spring, with blankets hung on poles, in which I indulged. The heat of the bath was almost intolerable, but the douche with cold water on coming out, with the cold April wind blowing from the mountains, was worse. The after-effect, however, I found delightful. A few feet distant from this spring is another, called "The Devil's Mush-Pot," which is simply boiling mud. I placed the end of my finger in it to ascertain how hot it was, and found that it would raise a blister. Sick people are brought to these springs for the benefit of the baths, which are said to be highly efficacious in rheumatism and kindred complaints. The accommodations are of the rudest description, however, the public house being simply supplied with bunks, and no floor. The anxiety of patients to get away no doubt accelerates their recovery.

LAKE DISTRICT

is but five miles from Coso Diablo, in the main range of the Sierras, and but two-and-a-half miles from the summit. It takes its name from a chain of sixteen beautiful fresh-water lakes which surround it. I did not intend any extended description of the mines of Lake District, and will only say that the Mammoth Mine, which I visited, has struck a large body of wonderfully rich gold ore. This strike has attracted the attention of the entire coast, and is likely to make for the Mammoth Mine a great history.

Lake District, as well as several other promising mining districts, is in Mono County, in which Bodie is situated. Mining men express the belief that this county will prove one of the greatest gold and silver producing regions of the world, and that mining is now simply in its infancy here.

Distinguished visitors frequently find their way into our wild country. Mr. D. G. Croly, of the New York *Graphic*, recently visited Bodie, and also passed over the route I have described to Lake District. We hope by another year to be connected with the outside world by a railroad.

H. Z. O.

A SNAKE IN HIS EYE.

The Most Remarkable Case of a Merchant of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Times.

John J. Andrews, a merchant of this city, was sitting blindfolded yesterday in the second-story front room of his handsome residence, No. 608 North Thirteenth street. Mr. Andrews' shapely head was bound up with many linen bandages, but, although his eyes were for the time being sightless, he was in a happier frame of mind than he had known for years. He has been blind in the left eye for twenty years or more, and during the past two years he has at intervals suffered the most intense agony in the eye from which the light had gone out. Scores of doctors looked at and prescribed for the eye, but without doing it any good, until on Sunday last an eminent surgeon of this city removed from the eye a live cysticercus, or embryo tape-worm.

"When I was a boy," he said, "I was struck in that eye with a basket and pretty badly hurt. That soon got well and I thought no more of it for a number of years. When I had become a man, however, the eye began to cataract, and the sight gradually went out. That was more than twenty years ago, in the time of Dr. McClellan, who was the great surgeon of his day in this city. I went to Dr. McClellan, but he told me to let it alone, as the sight of the other eye was unimpaired. Soon after that I removed to the West, where we remained about eighteen years, until about two years ago. I was very fond of hunting, and spent many of my leisure hours with my friends in dropping prairie chickens and quail, and sometimes we followed larger game.

"I found that as my left eye went out the sight of the right one was greatly improved. Its power seemed to be doubled, and I could see much farther and clearer than any of my associates. I never felt the loss of the sight of my left eye. A great many doctors in St. Louis, Springfield, and other Western cities looked at it, but they all told me to let it persistently alone as long as it did not trouble me and the sight of the other eye remained good. At that time it did not pain me at all, but about two years and a half ago it began to give me trouble. It began to pain me at times severely. I then went to a surgeon in Kalamazoo, Mich., but after looking at it he told me to let it alone until I should return to Philadelphia. I came back to this city about two years ago, and I saw a good many different doctors. Some prescribed one thing and some another. All took their fees and none of them did me any good.

"In the meantime I was getting worse. For days at a time the eye would be all right and give me no pain at all, the strongest gaslight or sunlight having no effect upon it. Then of a sudden the pain would come upon me, and I would suffer indescribable torment. I would clasp my hands to my head and get under the counter in the store, trying to get away from the light and the pain, but it did me no good; it was not the light. Then it would leave me as suddenly as it came. During these spells I could feel something moving in my eye, as though a hammer were at work in it. I have since learned that it was at these times that the little fellow was in an active state, and was thrusting out his head from the sack in which he lived.

"I finally concluded to go to headquarters, so I went to the Wills' Eye Hospital. The attendant asked me if I was able to pay anything. I said yes, I would pay liberally, and he told me that under those circumstances they could do nothing for me. But I was bound to get advice from headquarters, if I could, so I waited a few days, and then, putting on an old hat and a different coat, and wrapping up a bundle in a pocket handkerchief, I took it in my hand and went to Wills' Hospital again. I was not recognized, and when asked if I was able to pay I said no, and I got treated at once, but they did not find out what the trouble was, and did me no good. After I got discouraged there a young physician, a friend of mine, told me to go to Dr. James E. Garretson, saying, 'Dr. Garretson will make your case a study.' I can't tell you all that Dr. Garretson did. I was in his hands for weeks and weeks. He blistered me around the eye until it was raw, to draw out the inflammation, and at last he said: 'I know what it is not; it is not inflammation, and that is one point gained.' He drew out a diseased tooth and cut out a piece of the jaw bone and did some probing; finally he said: 'It does not come from a tooth nerve, and that is another point gained.' He dosed me with quinine until he was satisfied, and then he said: 'It is not miasma, and that is another point gained.'

"Last Thursday he put me into a darkened room, and, throwing an indescribably bright light into my eye, he looked into my eye for two or three hours. Finally he said: 'I have it, I have the secret.' Looking in through the pupil of the eye he could see the little thing inflating his sack. It looked, he said, like a little balloon rising up in the eye as you might see the first half of a balloon as it rose over a housetop. The head was out and downward, making a good representation of the balloon's basket. He took me to Dr. Agnew's office and showed it to him. He also showed it to Dr. McClure, of Wills' Hospital. On Saturday he took me to the college and lectured on me and my cysticercus to the students. On Sunday morning Dr. Garretson and Dr. McClure came here, and, while I sat in this chair, with Dr. McClure on my right and Dr. Garretson on my left, the latter cut into my eye, put in a little hook, drew out that part in which the little thing had made his bed, and cut it off. When they had drawn the eye, you ought to have seen those two doctors there by the window with that thing in their hands. They were as excited and pleased as I would be if I had discovered a gold mine. As he held him in his hand, Dr. Garretson exclaimed: 'I would give $10 if he would stick out his head.' They had taken out the bed in which he lived, and by keeping him warm they kept him alive for two days, as I have understood. Then, for fear that he would die and suddenly decompose, they killed him and put him in some hardening liquid, and when he is properly preserved they propose to cut him up into sections.

"I never felt better in my life," said Mr. Andrews in conclusion. "The doctor requires me to keep the well eye bandaged for a few days for fear the light might affect it, but I hope to have both bandages off in a short time."

Dr. Garretson was afterwards visited, but he politely refused to talk about the case, thinking it, as he said, a matter of no interest outside of professional circles. He said, however, that it had been his good fortune, with the assistance of Dr. McClure, to remove a live cysticercus from Mr. Andrews' eye, and that soon a full history of the case would be published in one of the medical journals.

The same eminent oculist who was the first physician in this city to examine the "snake" in the horse's eye, reported in the *Times*, says that Mr. Andrews' is the first authenticated case of cysticercus in the human eye in this country, though he had seen several cases in Germany. The accepted theory is that the larvæ taken into the stomach with food, generally uncooked pork, burrow through the intestinal walls and reach different parts of the body, but very rarely the eye. In the eye they do not pass beyond the larval state, but if the fellow which got into Mr. Andrews' eye had lodged in the alimentary canal he would have become a tape-worm.

THE MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Of all the mean characters that have come under our observation, the meanest of all is the dyspeptic cynic, to whom grumbling has become a second nature. The weather is always too hot or too dry; the meat is too rare or too thoroughly cooked, too fat or too lean—in short, he grumbles about everything from his coffee to Congress. He is always in want of something he has not, and forever discontented with whatever he has. Contrariness is his distinguishing trait. If his wife desires to spend the evening with a friend he insists upon staying at home. He warns all his bachelor friends to beware of matrimony. His brain is so full of whims and crotchets, there is little room for reason or sense. But the dyspeptic cynic reaches the acme of disagreeableness when a diseased liver has supplemented the grumbling by hypochondria. Then the slightest unpleasant circumstance is magnified into something momentous and terrible. The victim becomes distrustful of his best friends, and all sorts of imaginary evils haunt the weakened brain. This picture is not overdrawn, as thousands of homes can attest—homes in which domestic happiness and harmony have been wrecked by—nothing more than a dyspeptic and chronic disease of the liver. Given a sound stomach and a healthful liver and the results will almost invariably be health and a cheerful temper. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unfailing remedies for all chronic diseases of the stomach and liver. Druggists mark them as the most popular domestic remedies on their list.

No one can develop the grace of meekness by listening to a crying baby. Stop its fretfulness by curing the colic with Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup!

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Pinchback Redivivus, Who Gives His Opinions About the Exodus.

What the County Clerk of One of the Infected Parishes Thinks of It.

Various Opinions, and Information Gathered from Numerous Sources.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 17.—I have seen several persons to-day from the river parishes infected with what Gov. Wiltz calls the "Emigration fever,"—from Concordia, Tensas, and Madison. The most notable of these, though not the one from whom I derived most information, was ex-Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback, the negro who made such a desperate effort to get into the United States Senate, who undoubtedly would have got there but for his color, and especially that of his wife and family, and who finally compromised by taking a good share of the Senatorial pay as an equivalent for Senatorial honors. Pinchback was Lieutenant-Governor in this State during a part of Warmoth's Administration. He was elected by the Legislature to succeed another negro, Dunne, who died. Those were the halcyon days for the negro in politics. Pinchback now represents Madison Parish in the Constitutional Convention, though there is the best evidence that he has kept a continuous residence in New Orleans. The way it came about was this: Pinchback went up to Madison last year with the purpose of looking over the ground as a candidate for Congress from that district. He looked over the ground and satisfied himself that it would not be "healthy," as he himself expressed it, for any black man to attempt to make the canvass. Fairfax was more ambitious than discreet, and his

EXPERIENCE JUSTIFIED PINCHBACK'S CONCLUSIONS;

it amounted to the killing of a dozen or so of negroes in each of several parishes, and to his being driven out of that region of the country. This spring—early in March—Pinchback went up to Madison again in his capacity as Government Revenue Inspector, and he found the colored people just ready to move in large masses; hundreds were already collected on the banks of the river. He made some speeches in the parish, opposing hasty and indiscriminate emigration, and he says he restrained hundreds, and perhaps thousands, from going away. His appearance was certainly opportune, as it secured his election as a member of the Constitutional Convention from that parish. Pinchback says he regards Madison Parish as his home, intends to buy land there, and go to planting if the labor difficulty is settled, and that he lives in New Orleans simply because he cannot sell his place and ought not to abandon it. He lives in a mansion in the most elegant portion of the city. His house was built by Warmoth when the latter was Governor; the grounds are large and elaborately beautified, and the place cost originally about $60,000, though it could not be sold for more than a third as much to-day. Wouldn't it be regarded as

A LITTLE SINGULAR EVEN IN CHICAGO

if a negro family owned and occupied such a house as Pullman's, on Prairie avenue, or some one of the handsome residences on Michigan or Calumet?

Pinchback is something of an authority among the colored people, notwithstanding he is said to have played fast and loose with their interests at times. He publishes now, and has published for some eight or nine years, the *Weekly Louisianian*, which is devoted to the "rights of man," by which the political interests of the blacks is meant; his paper is now set up and printed in his barn, and he says he publishes it at a loss. Pinchback, like most of the intelligent negroes I have met, is persuaded that the South is the true home for the blacks, and believes that pell-mell emigration will result in great hardships and sufferings to those who leave the South. At the same time he says that the negroes will not continue to live in the northern and interior parishes of the State unless there shall be some radical change in their treatment. He declares that there is very little difference between the present practices in many parishes and those of slavery times. He says that

NEGROES ARE ACTUALLY WHIPPED IN CERTAIN PLACES,

as they were before the War. All this, he contends, must be changed, and says that, while he and other conservative black men will use their influence to keep the negro laborers on the plantations this season, and perhaps till after the next Presidential election, they will then try to systematize emigration, organize committees, look up lands, seek assistance, and go away to stay, unless the condition shall be changed. He is of opinion that only black labor can successfully cultivate alluvial lands, which are the richest in the State, and that no race but the black men can live and work in the hot summer suns and malarial atmosphere of the swamplands; he says "he wouldn't try to do it himself for all the wealth of Cresesus." Pinchback is inclined, however, to take a more hopeful view for the future. He believes that the Exodus has been accepted as a warning by the white people of the State that they will lose their labor unless the blacks shall be better treated; that the present Constitutional Convention will abandon any purpose the extremists entertained for the abridgment of the political rights of the blacks; that the new Constitution will recognize the requirements of the United States constitutional amendments, and that the responsible and property-owning classes will make more efforts than they have done heretofore to suppress bulldozing. Nevertheless he thinks that if "Parson" Conway, as that gentleman is called hereabouts, should charter his steamboats and come down the river, the blacks would now flock to the banks by the thousand to escape from the new bondage, but doubts whether their condition would be improved by leaving in such masses.

THE COUNTY CLERK OF TENSAS,

whom I met to-day, is a very intelligent white man and carpet-bagger. He formerly lived in Illinois, but has been among these people since the War. He has the confidence of the negroes and the respect of the native whites. He has no trouble with the whites either politically, socially, or commercially, except within a few weeks or months before and after an election, when the families of the native whites begin to "cut" his family, and there is a lack of that cordiality that prevails at other times of the year. He looks upon this philosophically and good-naturedly, and seems indulgent to the weakness of the native Louisianians in this regard.

"There was never any bulldozing in my parish till last fall," said this gentleman, "and there wouldn't have been then if it had not been that the white leaders had generally gone North during last summer, and the negroes undertook to organize the campaign and monopolize all the offices for themselves. This disgusted and enraged the whites, and efforts which were at first intended simply to induce the negroes to be more reasonable grew into actual violence and crime."

"Who are the bulldozers?"

"They are irresponsible, propertyless, and poverty-stricken people, who resort to the most desperate means for livelihood, and who bulldoze the negroes in order to grab the minor offices and patronage, and the better to pursue their various kinds of depredations while

THE BLACKS ARE TERRORIZED.

The bulldozers in our parish last year came from the back counties—Franklin, Ouichita, and Catahoula, mainly; there is little doubt that they were sent for, or at least encouraged to come, by certain persons in our parish, but the native whites of Tensas were punished for their negative part in the outrage, since the bulldozers from the back parishes were not content with hanging negroes, but raided the plantations, stole horses and mules, and made off with considerable movable property. The white people in our parish, since this experience, do not favor bulldozing any more than your people would like to have an organized gang of roughs and burglars pour in upon them."

"How did the exodus begin?"

"Well, I heard whispers of emigration for a month before there was a start. The negroes are not generally communicative to white men, but I think I enjoy their confidence. They had got hold of a good many Kansas circulars in some way, which, of course, gave a glowing account of that country. I was shown several of these circulars; they were not prepared with any special reference to the negroes, but were just such circulars encouraging emigration as are distributed throughout the North and West. I don't know

WHERE THE EXODUS FIRST STARTED;

it was above our parish, but it came down like an epidemic, and when one family moved the next neighbors began to prepare to go."

"Was it the bulldozing of last summer that caused this general desire to get away?"

"Not entirely, though the apprehension of more political troubles at the next election had something to do with it. But the negroes are discontented because of the small material progress they are making. In 1871 and 1872, when the crops were good and cotton high, the negroes made money, bought horses and mules, and acquired considerable personal property. They are an improvident race, and have not accommodated themselves to the hard times; they have squandered and lost their property, come out in debt at the end of every season, and can't understand it."

"But they are swindled too, aren't they?"

"Yes, in more ways than one. The rent exacted from them is too large; the prices charged them for supplies are sometimes twice as high as they ought to be, and the planters and merchants are exacting and merciless in enforcing their mortgage rights. Besides, a negro who rents twenty acres of land and agrees to pay, say, one-quarter of a bale of cotton an acre, with an average production of about half a bale, really gets only fifteen or sixteen acres. The house and garden patch is counted in, and the survey of the land would often fall two or three acres short of the area represented as included in the lease. The tenant then pays twenty quarter-bales rent, but really harvests not more than fifteen half-bales. Besides agreeing to pay more rent than he ought to, he is actually swindled as to the amount of land leased to him. There is no doubt that the supplies furnished him on credits by the storekeepers are frequently of short weight, as well as of poor quality and high price. The ignorance of

THE AVERAGE NEGRO FIELD-HAND

makes these frauds easy."

"Have the negroes purchased lands to any extent in your section of the country?"

"No. I think there are only eight negro planters owning their own plantations in Tensas Parish, which has a negro population of 15,000 or 16,000. Of course there are others who own little patches of ground in the towns, but I speak of farmers. The negroes incline more to personal property when they have money. They have certainly not been encouraged by the whites to purchase lands. The land-owners will not sell small parcels of their cleared plantations to the negroes, and the uncleared lands and back plantations offer little inducement for the negro to mortgage his future by a purchase."

"Suppose this exodus goes on?"

"It will be ruinous to this country. White men can't work in the fields in this climate. We of the North, who were good workers in that country, can't work here any more than the native whites.

THE WHITE PEOPLE MUST DO SOMETHING

to attach the negro more firmly to the soil,—either by encouraging him to buy land and assisting him to do so, or by paying good, fair, cash wages, instead of working him under the contract system. It is only a prospect of a total loss of black labor that will induce the whites to abandon the profits and opportunities to defraud which the contract-system affords."

"But, according to their own statements, the land-owners are not getting rich, in spite of their exactions?"

"They are themselves victims of interest and commission on advances made to them by the factors: nevertheless, they are in much better condition than they were a few years ago, notwithstanding the hard times. They have made money.

A VARIETY OF INFORMATION.

A negro, resident in Concordia Parish, a merchant and intelligent fellow, tell me that the desire to get away has been quieted in his country for the time-being, but that it is only for the present season. He is satisfied that the negroes in the river parishes have gone to work with a determination to be more frugal and economical than ever before in order to save up means to get away next winter and spring. He says that the merchants and planters made concessions in order to induce the discontented to go back to work, which will probably teach the negroes to make new demands next year as a condition of their remaining. This would take the shape of an annual strike; indeed, the so-called exodus would be called a strike in the North. The only difference is, that Northern strikers stay where they are, help each other to hold out in their demands, and sometimes resort to violence to coerce the employers; these Southern strikers have nothing of the usual methods of a "lock-out," they are not required to resort to violence, and they only desire to run away from the hardships they have to bear.

Judge Hough is the District Judge of Concordia and adjoining parishes. He is a native white and yet a Republican,—a specimen not often seen. A quiet, conservative old fellow, he thinks that the negro's ignorance and improvidence and habits are responsible for most of his troubles, though he knows the blacks have been abused politically and swindled commercially. He thinks their political condition might have been different if their own leaders had been more honest and faithful. The negroes become warmly attached to their leaders and their confidence is not easily disturbed: but these leaders, Judge Hough says, are frequently corrupt. It was on the plantation of Judge Hough, and many of the parishes and towns, were steeped in debt

UNDER REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION;

the negro leaders were bribed, the Democrats were largely the bribers and beneficiaries, and the extravagance and corruption are now charged upon the Republican party of the State.

I have not yet talked with a Republican about these race troubles—whether he was a carpet-bagger, a negro, or a native white—who did not indicate, either by furtive look, guarded expression, or actual admission, that he felt some apprehension about speaking his sentiments. I do not mean to intimate by this that there is any general fear of personal danger among these people; but the Republicans know that the Democrats can make it very uncomfortable for anybody they may select for social or business ostracism.

Capt. O'Neal, who commands the steamer Howard, brought back fifty refugees from St. Louis. They had been to Kansas, and a merchant and planter of Tensas went up there in search of labor and paid the fares of thirty of them. This indicates that their labor is needed, and also that a good many are willing to come back. Capt. O'Neal said there was a good deal of sickness among them, which undoubtedly came from exposure in an unaccustomed climate. He denies that the regular steamers have refused to take the refugees north. The people generally are ignorant of the fact that the United States law limits the number of deck-passengers that each boat may carry. The Howard, though one of the largest steamers on the river, is limited to fifty deck-passengers, and generally has that many when she leaves New Orleans. Capt. O'Neal said he could carry

ABOUT 4,000 A TRIP

if permitted to do so, and would be glad to take them away at that rate; he thinks their absence would be better than their presence for the Southern country, though they (the negroes) would not fare so well elsewhere. This, of course, is merely an individual opinion, and the Captain may be mistaken about it. He saw very few refugees on the river banks as he came down, and thinks most of the field-hands have gone back to work. Per contra, I hear that the excitement is now extending into the interior parishes, and that the negroes only refrain from flocking to the river banks because they have not even money enough to pay a passage North.

It seems that some of the boats took on refugees and carried them as far as their money would pay for, and then landed them; also, that the steamboat Captains were encouraged to do this by planters in Mississippi and Arkansas up the river, who were badly in need of labor; and even the up-river planters paid the passage in some cases. How much of this was done I have no means of knowing.

J. B. R.

The Prince of Wales as Prompter.

London Truth.

In receiving loyal addresses the Prince of Wales (who has an excellent memory) labors under a great disadvantage. Of course, they are all submitted to him previous to delivery, and, partly perhaps from the similarity in the phraseology of one address to that of another, the Prince often knows what is coming. Generally they are presented to him and "taken as read," but occasionally a Mayor loves the sound of his own voice too well to let the Prince escape so easily. I think it was the Mayor of Chester who was once reading his Royal Highness a lengthy discourse apropos of nothing in particular, and who, being short-sighted, and therefore unable to consult the actual document, forgot a sentence, paused and looked helpless, when the Prince kindly prompted him in an undertone. The Mayor blushed, and broke into a gallop over the remainder of the oration.

The Divorced Wife of Gen. Lawrence.

A dispatch from Newport, R. I., says a letter was received there recently from Paris signed "Eva Van Den Nest." It is inferred from this that Mrs. Eva Taylor Lawrence, the divorced wife of Gen. Albert Gallatin Lawrence, has been married in Paris to Amedee Van Den Nest, formerly Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, with whom Mrs. Lawrence eloped some time ago. The particulars of the elopement, of the harmless duel which followed in Belgium between the injured husband and Mr. Van Den Nest, and of the divorce which was granted to the General by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island but a few weeks ago, are familiar to all.

America's Fifteen Inventions.

New York Sun.

An English journal frankly gives credit to the American genius for at least fifteen inventions and discoveries which, it says, have been adopted all over the world. These triumphs of American genius are thus enumerated: First, the cotton gin; second, the planing machine; third, the grass mower and grain reaper; fourth, the rotary printing press; fifth, navigation by steam; sixth, the hot air or caloric engine; seventh, the sewing machine; eighth, the India rubber industry; ninth, the machine manufacture of horse shoes; tenth, the sand blast for carving; eleventh, the gauge lathe; twelfth, the grain elevator; thirteenth, artificial ice manufacture on a large scale; fourteenth, the electro-magnet and its practical application; fifteenth, the composing machine for printers. It is not often that American achievements in this direction receive due credit from such a source.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA.

Its Increase in Population—Principal Towns, and Their Location—Some of Our Chicago Lumber-Men Represented—What the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Has Done for Nebraska.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 17.—Ten years ago the only public conveyance from the Missouri River to Lincoln was the stage, and I well remember my first trip. We left Plattsmouth at sundown, and did not reach the end of our journey until sunrise: a weary night it was. It having rained hard previous to starting, we found the roads heavy, and in many places our party were obliged to get out and walk. The prospect that opened up before us as we neared Lincoln was one of the most picturesque I have ever seen. The sun was just rising; the verdure was fresh, and of a most beautiful shade of green, owing to the late rains. The country was undulating, and was much like the appearence of the mighty ocean as it heaves and swells after a storm. The city then contained but a handful of houses; to-day it is well built, with many handsome stores and private residences. A stone post-office building is erected in the centre of the town upon a block of ground. Here are the State buildings: the Capitol, University, Insane and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, the Penitentiary, etc. The population is nearly 12,000.

Ten years ago the Union Pacific Railroad was not completed and no other roads were begun, although some were talked about. Now Nebraska has about 2,500 miles of railroads,—the old ones extending and new ones projected,—and this city, like Indianapolis, Ind., is the centre of a network of roads extending in every direction, and is rapidly growing into an inland city of considerable importance.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska has done much toward the settlement of the southern portion of the State. In 1871 this road commenced building from Lincoln, through Lancaster, Saline, Fillmore, Clay, Adams, and Kearney; and in the spring of 1872 the line was completed to Kearney Junction, a station on the Union Pacific Railroad. At this time there were few, if any, people living in those counties. At Crete there was a small settlement; and a few enterprising homesteaders had taken claims near the streams and built themselves sod houses. To-day there are prosperous towns all along the line, every eight or ten miles; and, in traveling over the road, one can hardly believe that this is far-Western Nebraska; it seems more like our own Illinois.

The Land Department of this railroad began selling lands in the spring of 1870, and since that time has sold to 16,000 persons, which, with an average of five to the family, would make some 80,000 people brought into the State by this Company, and an aggregate sale of 1,830,000 acres. Much credit is due Mr. A. E. Touzalin for the successful manner in which these results have been brought about,—he having been at the head of the Land Department until this sp

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Usual Daily Advance in the Fours---Foreign Exchange Dull.

Higher Prices for Chicago Local Securities---Stocks Strong.

The Produce Markets Less Active ---Provisions Easier--- Hogs Steady.

Wheat and Corn Stronger---Very Low Foreign Freights---Grain in Store.

FINANCIAL.

Refunding certificates are the only Government obligations in which there is any active trading in Chicago. The high price to which the 4s have gone has almost entirely checked the local demand for them, and dealers reported again that their purchases of 4s exceeded their sales. There are millions of the 4 per cents held in Chicago for temporary investment, and these will be thrown on the market from time to time. Meanwhile, the attention of brokers has been diverted to the refunding certificates. The Post-Office and the Sub-Treasury are crowded with boys and men buying certificates for them. There is no concealment about it. The "captains of industry" marshall their gangs on the sidewalk in front of the Sub-Treasury. A greater farce than this refunding certificate business has not been seen in the financial history of the country. The refunding certificates were designed as an investment for the savings of the class that did not have the means to purchase $50 bonds. But nine-tenths of those that are sold go directly from the Sub-Treasury to the banks. The brokers yesterday were paying 102 for the certificates. The 4 per cents advanced in the New York market to 103 bid and 103¼ asked. Transactions in Chicago were at 102¾ to 103¼. The 6s were 107¾ bid and 107⅞ asked; the 5s 103⅝ bid and 104 asked; and the currency 6s 124½ bid.

Foreign exchange remains dull. Supply and demand are both insignificant. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 485 for sixty-day bills and 486¼ for sight, and French were strong at 520 @518¾ for sixty-day bills. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 487¾ and 488¾. In New York the actual rates were the same as in Chicago. The posted rates for sterling were 488 and 489¼. French bankers' bills were 526¾ and 518¾.

Consols were 98 11-16.

At the Chicago banks the demand for discounts was light, although in some quarters a slight improvement was noticeable. Rates were 6@7 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time, with some exceptional call transactions at 5 per cent and some small loans at 8@10 per cent. The currency movement to the country has become active again, and shipments now exceed receipts. Bank clearings were $3,500,000.

Local securities continue to advance. For Cook 7s, long, 113½ was bid and refused, the asking price having been raised to 113¾ and interest; 102 and interest is now bid for Cook County 5s, and 102¼ and interest asked. Investors are turning their attention to the North Division City Railway 7 per cents, and the West Side City Railway 7 per cent certificates. For the former the bid price is now 105¾ and interest, and the asking price 106¼ and interest. The latter are 105½ and interest bid, and 106¾ and interest asked.

Fluctuations in the stock market were not as wide as the day before. There was a great deal of strength in prices. Cheap stocks held their own as well as the solid investment securities. The mania for trading in cheap stocks is illustrated in purchases yesterday at 9⅝ of Chesapeake & Ohio common, which has gone up 200 per cent since it was put on the list a few days ago. Its only merit is that it is cheap. The road as reorganized has $54,000,000 stock and bonds on its 435 miles of track. Its gross earnings in 1877 were $1,702,532.75, and its operating expenses $1,393,234.86. There is $15,000,000 common stock, $1,500,000 first preferred, and $8,500,000 second preferred stock, and $20,000,000 of bonds.

New York Central opened and closed at 130, ¼ below the day before; Michigan Central gained ⅜, to 81⅝; Lake Shore lost ⅛, to 74⅜; and Northwest common ⅜, to 64; the preferred advanced ¼, to 94⅝. St. Paul was strong, the common began at 49, and closed at 49¾, and the preferred gained ½, to 89⅝. Rock Island was strong, and advanced 1⅝, to 130⅝. The other gains of the day were Union Pacific ¼, to 74⅜; Wabash 1¼, to 38⅝; Ohio & Mississippi ¼, to 13¼; C., C., C. & I. 2, to 53½; St. Joe ¼, to 19⅝; Lackawanna ¼, to 57⅜; Kansas City & Northern preferred ⅜, to 43⅜; Western Union ⅜, to 114⅝; Kansas Pacific 1, to 59; St. Louis & San Francisco ¼, to 11¾; Iron Mountain ⅜, to 28⅝; and Erie preferred ¼, to 32¾.

The losses of the day were Erie ⅛, to 28⅝; Delaware & Hudson ⅝, to 49; Jersey Central ⅜, to 50⅝; Kansas & Texas ¼, to 17¾; Kansas City & Northern ⅜, to 16¼; St. Paul & Minneapolis 1, to 30.

Northern Pacific was 39¾.

Northwestern gold bonds were 115½; St. Paul sinking funds, 107¾; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 83; and Alton gold 6s 106, sales. Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 70, and the seconds 35¾, and Erie second 6s, 74¾.

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, the dealings continued on a large scale. Among the active issues, New Jersey Centrals, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and Denver & Rio Grande firsts were most prominent, closing at an advance of 2@4 per cent on the week's transactions. Morris & Essex, Delaware & Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western bonds were 1 to 3 per cent higher on small dealings. Erie consolidated seconds and funded 5s declined 1@2 per cent. C., C. & I. C. firsts fell off from 79 to 71, and closed at a recovery of about 2 per cent. Do seconds fell off 3¼ per cent.

The subscriptions to the $5,500,000 of the first consolidated 7 per cent thirty-year gold bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company closed Saturday at noon. More than the whole amount was subscribed in two hours, and the aggregate of subscriptions reached over $10,000,000, a fair proportion of bids coming from Boston and Colorado. The bonds are issued at 90, to which is added a bones of five shares ($500) of stock with each $1,000 bond, and the payments are to be made in installments. The mortgage will net $5,000,000 in cash, with which it is proposed to build three lines, amounting to 565 miles, as follows:

	Miles.
From Canon City to Leadville and "Ten-Mile" (through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas)	150
From Alamosa westward to the San Juan mines	210
From Alamosa eastward to Albuquerque, N. M.	205
Total	565

All subscriptions of $10,000 and under will be recognized in full. All those over $10,000 will have to submit to a pro rata reduction of between 40 and 50 per cent. The allotments of the respective subscriptions will be known this week.

The mammoth mine, forty-five miles south of Bodie, is said by the San Francisco correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* to be still opening up marvelous richness, and all who come from there predict for it and its surrounding claims a bright future. The mill is now at work, and before another week a clean-up will be made and the bullion from the first run it is thought will amount to $50,000. There are already about thirty claims located, and as soon as the snow gets off the ground, which will hardly be before June, it is thought there will be a rush of locators.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
New-York Central	129¾	....	....	130
Michigan Central	81⅛	81⅝	81¼	81⅝
Lake Shore	74⅜	74⅝	74⅛	74⅜
C. & N. Western	64⅝	....	....	64
Do preferred	94¾	....	....	94⅝
M. & St. Paul	49	49½	48¾	49¼
Do preferred	89½	89¾	89	89⅜
C., R. I. & P.	130¾	....	....	130⅞
Illinois Central	87	....	....	87
Union Pacific	74½	....	....	74⅜
Erie	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅝
Erie preferred	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¾
Wabash Railway	37⅞	39¼	37⅞	38⅛
Ohio & Miss.	15⅜	....	....	15½
C., C., C. & I.	53¾	53¾	51½	53½
H. & St. Jo.	19⅜	....	....	19⅝
Do preferred	41⅜	41⅜	....	41⅝
Del. & Hudson	49¾	49¾	48¾	49
D., Lack. & West.	57⅝	58¼	57¼	57⅜
N. J. Central	51⅜	51⅜	50⅜	50⅞
Mo., Kas. & Tex.	18	....	....	17⅜
Kas. City & N.	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅛
Do preferred	43¼	43¾	43	43⅜
W. Union Tel.	114	114⅜	113¾	114⅜
C., C. & I. C.	6⅝	....	....	6⅝
Kansas Pacific	58	....	....	59
St. Louis & S. F.	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼
Do preferred	12¼	....	....	12½
Alton	84¼	....	....	84¾
Chesapeake & O.	9⅜	....	....	9
Iron Mountain	28¼	....	....	28⅞
St. P. & Minneapolis	31	....	....	30

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	107¼	107⅜
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103¾	104
U. S. new 4½s	107¼	107⅜
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	102¾	103¼
U. S. currency 6s	124½	....
Refunding certificates	102	102¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	488	489½
Belgium	5.15¾	5.13¾
France	5.15¾	5.13¾
Switzerland	5.15¾	5.13¾
Germany	95¼	96
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27¾

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Sterling	485	486½
France	520@518¾	....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
Chicago Municipal 7s	*112	*113
Chicago Water loan 7s	*113¼	*113¾
Chicago Municipal 6s	*106¾	*107¼
Chicago Water loan 6s	*106½	*107¼
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*103	*104
Chicago South Park 7s	*102¾	*104½
Chicago West Park 7s	*104¼	*104¾
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98	99
Cook County 7s	*113¾	*113½
Cook County (short) 7s	*101½	*102
Cook County 6s	*101¾	*102
City Railway (South Side)	170	....
City Railway (West Side)	125	....
City Railway do 7 per cent certs.	*105½	*106¾
City Railway (North Side)	135	....
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*105¾	*106½
Chamber of Commerce	58	60

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	97
Mexican (full weight)	86½
Sovereigns	4.80
Napoleons	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Austrian florins (paper)	39
Five francs	85
Prussian thalers	65
Holland guelders	38½@ 39
Kronors (swedish)	25 @ 25½
Mexican and S. American doubloons	15.50
Spanish doubloons	15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.,
HAS FOR SALE
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
And other good securities at lowest market rates.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
Highest prices paid for the New U. S. 4 per cent Refunding Certificates.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.,
Is buying and selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS,
And does a General Banking Business.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
80 WASHINGTON-ST.
5 per cent Cook County Bonds for sale.
Bank Books bought and sold.
Receivers' Certificates bought.
Loans negotiated.
Highest price paid for 4 per cent Refunding Certificates.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS,
In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building,
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Private Boxes for rent at from $5 to $40 per year. Entrance on Washington-st., and from floor of Banking Room.

COOK CO. 5 PER CENT,
AND
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY
7 PER CENT BONDS,
AT
CHARLES HENROTIN'S,
106 Washington-st.
Investment Securities of all kinds.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants. Member of New York Stock Exchange.

EUGENE C. LONG,
LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED.
LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 98 WASHINGTON-ST.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCK WANTED.
Board of Trade Membership For Sale.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Deal in all the issues of U. S. BONDS.
The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand.
CALLED 5-20s and 10-40s purchased or exchanged at current rates.
Also, buy and sell COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, and other foreign points.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
$10,000 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY 7 PER CENT BONDS for sale.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Government securities were strong and higher.

Railroad bonds were active and irregular. The feature of the market was a large business in Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, and currency 6s, the former rising to 47¾, and the latter to 124, an advance of 2@2¼ from yesterday's closing quotations.

State securities were active at advancing figures.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was quite buoyant until near the close, when, under sales to realize, a slight reaction took place. At the opening the market displayed much firmness, which was the prevailing tone until late in the afternoon, when an improvement ranging from ⅛@⅜ had been established, the latter Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph. Toward the close there was a partial reaction of ⅜@⅝, but, in the final dealings, there was a fractional recovery. Chesapeake & Ohio shares were extensively dealt in, and advanced to 9⅝, but subsequently lost nearly all the improvement. Marietta & Cincinnati firsts, preferred stock, which has just been placed on the Exchange, sold up from 6 to 9, but declined to 7¾. Ohios were barely steady, the petition filed in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis asking that the preferred stock shall have priority over the second and Springfield Division mortgage having excited some apprehensions among shareholders. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis sold up to 53¾, in connection with an active buying of Wabash, the two forming the late feature of the street. Transactions were 203,000 shares; 15,000 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Wabash, 9,000 Northwestern common, 4,000 preferred, 7,000 St. Paul common, 9,000 preferred, 2,400 Lackawanna, 2,300 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 12,000 Western Union, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 4,000 Kansas City & Northern, 9,000 Chesapeake & Ohios, 2,000 Iron Mountain, 8,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 4,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,000 Louisville & Nashville, and 3,700 Marietta & Cincinnati firsts preferred.

Money market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 487¾; sight, 489.

Produce exports for the week, $5,698,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107¾	New 4s	103
New 5s	104	Currencies	124
New 4½s	107½		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	114½	St. Paul, pfd.	89½
Quicksilver	14⅜	Wabash	38⅝
Quicksilver, pfd.	41¾	Fort Wayne	111
Pacific Mail	15⅜	Terre Haute	10⅞
Mariposa	107	Terre Haute, pfd.	20
Mariposa, pfd.	106½	Chicago & Alton	84
Adams Express	106½	C. & Alton, pfd.	110
Wells, Fargo & Co.	99	Ohio & Mississippi	15⅜
American Express	49	Del., L. & Western	97⅜
U. S. Express	48	A. & P. Telegraph	38⅜
N. Y. Central	129½	C., R. & Q.	117
Erie	28½	Hannibal & St. Joe.	10⅜
Erie, pfd.	32⅜	Han. & St. Joe, pfd.	41½
Harlem	159	Canada Southern	59
Michigan Central	81¼	Louisville & Nash.	68
Panama	149	Kansas Pacific	58
Union Pacific	74⅜	Kansas & Texas	17⅛
Lake Shore	74⅛	St. L. & San Fran.	11
Illinois Central	86⅜	St. L. & S. F. pfd.	12⅜
Cleveland & Pitts.	95	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	25½
Northwestern	63⅞	St. L. & North.	16⅛
Northwestern pfd.	94⅜	St. K. C. & N. pfd.	43⅛
C., C., C. & I.	53	Central Pac. bonds	111⅜
N. J. Central	50⅝	Union Pac. bonds	111½
Rock Island	130	U. P. Land-Grants	112½
St. Paul	49½	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	114½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34½	Virginia 6s, new	35
Tennessee 6s, new	32⅜	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia 6s, old	32½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	21	Julia Consolidated	4
Alta	7⅞	Justice	3½
Belcher	5⅜	Mexican	35
Best & Belcher	18½	Northern Belle	6¼
Bullion	6¼	Ophir	38½
Californin	6⅜	Overman	9¼
Chollar & Potosi	6⅜	Raymond & Ely	5⅜
Consolidat'd Virginia	7	Savage	12⅜
Crown Point	5	Sierra Nevada	40
Eureka Consolidated	17	Union Consolidated	70
Exchequer	7⅛	Yellow Jacket	17⅜
Gould & Curry	9⅜	Bodie	17⅛
Grand Prize	3	Potosi	4
H. & N	14⅜	Imperial	1½

The Belcher Mining Company levies an assessment of $1.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 20.—Consols, 98 11-16; account, 98⅝.

American securities—Reading, 21¾; Erie, 29; preferred, 58.

United States bonds—new 5s, 105⅜; 4½s, 108⅝; 4s, 105.

PARIS, May 20.—Rentes, 114f 45c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, May 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Thirty-fourth court, 146 ft e of Auburn st, n f, 51x145 ft, improved, dated March 29 (Henry Kolbe to Fritz Witt)	$ 1,600
Otis st, 100 ft n of Division st, e f, 25½x (45 ft, improved, dated May 19 (M. and J. Anderson to G. Anderson et al)	1,800
West Fourteenth st, 264 ft w of Throop st, n f, 48x124 ft, improved, dated May 17 (N. Maurer to Maria E. Schneider)	4,000
North Franklin st, 235½ ft n of Menomonee st, e f, 49 12-100x100 ft, improved, dated May 20 (Ole Olsen to Caroline Weihe)	3,500
Twenty-fourth st, 100 ft w of Portland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 15 (C. A. and T. Neill to Rasmus Johnson)	800
Fleetwood st, bet Blanche and Blackhawk sts, w f, 429 ft, dated May 20 (L. C. P. Freer to C. W. Leatherbee)	12,000
Ambrose st, 75 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated May 17 (J. and J. E. Wright to N. Barth)	500
Fisk st, n e cor of Nineteenth st, w f, 25 x100 ft, improved, dated May 19 (Chas. Knorr to John Bednorz)	1,800
Emerald st, 475 ft n of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x103 ft, dated May 12 (J. E. Hubbard to John McIntyre)	315
Kroger st, 165 ft n w of Sheffield av, s w f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated May 17 (Frank Bourk to Joseph Krella)	1,100
Thirty-seventh st, 40¼ ft w of Hubbs st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 19 (Benjamin Shurtleff to James Kating)	325
Chapin st, 231 ft e of Noble st, s f, 25x 125 ft, improved, dated May 19 (William Ziehlke to J. Chelbowski)	732
North Dearborn st, s w cor of Elm st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated May 20 (Samuel S. Greeley to Andrew J. McDuffee)	12,000
The premises No. 370 South Park av, dated May 1 (Charles O. Gleason to Mary J. Hart)	2,900
Rebecca st, 332 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 24x141 ft, improved, dated May 17 (B. Pulver to Charles E. Ham)	2,500
Despiaines st, between West Randolph and Lake sts, e f, 20x80 ft, dated April 19 (N. Pratt to Richard McGinnespy)	4,000
Ellen st, 177 8-10 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 2 (Edwin Maynard to Christ Wellmann)	400
West Eighteenth place, 116 ft w of Morgan st, s f, 33 ft, dated Jan. 14, 1878 (Johann C. T. Erfurth to Erstine E. and A. L. Erfurth)	650
O'Neil st, 212¾ ft w of Halsted st, s f, 24x122 ft, dated Aug. 8, 1878 (John Gunnenmann to Ann Bailey)	960
South Dearborn st, 125 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x110 ft, dated July 24, 1878 (Lucus West to Margaret McDermott)	600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commercial st, 142 ft s of Sunnyside av, e f, 50x163⅜ ft, dated May 19 (John F. Potter to Louis F. Meader)	$ 450
Commercial st, 192 ft s of Sunnyside av, e f, 50x163⅜ ft, dated May 19 (John F. Potter to Miss M. Brink)	450

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

21 lots in Circuit Court Partition, at n w cor of Forty-seventh st and Cottage Grove av, dated May 19 (Frederic Gaylord to Moses W. Gray)	$ 17,583
Wabash av, 175 ft s of Forty-sixth st, e f, 50x161 ft, dated May 5 (Fidelity Savings Bank to H. R. Palmer)	1,250
Indiana av, s w cor of Forty-seventh st, e f, 100x160 ft, dated April 28 (John Way to B. D. Slocum)	2,000

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for May delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Mess pork	$ 9.67½	$ 9.55
Lard	6.12½	6.10
Shoulders, boxed	3.67½	3.67½
Short ribs, boxed	4.75	4.70
Whisky	1.02	1.01
Wheat	98¼	99⅝
Corn	35⅜	35⅝
Oats	27⅜	27⅜
Rye	51	51¼
Barley	66	66
Live hogs	3.35@3.55	3.40@3.60
Cattle	2.50@5.15	2.50@5.15

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	14,274	10,454	10,543	8,008
Wheat, bu	126,988	111,360	110,453	74,317
Corn, bu	186,715	394,041	177,983	220,228
Oats, bu	134,893	202,041	52,234	168,979
Rye, bu	8,179	11,207	4,392	1,638
Barley, bu	7,698	97,626	3,204	7,126
Grass seed, lbs	100,005	5,370	29,673	2,430
Provisions, lbs	27,380	46,665	....	5,470
Coal, lbs	377,200	104,300	14,513	23,470
Cattle, No	....	....	2,905	1,888
Hogs, No	31,831	26,268
Sheep, No	1,067	960
Hides, lbs	80,962	181,590	148,323	123,490
Potatoes, bu	7,992	1,952	4,993	10
Coal, tons	12,838	14,307	867	428
Hay, tons	70	60	20	....
Lumber, m ft	8,353	8,851	2,174	1,406
Shingles, m	8,060	6,193	441	245
Poultry, lbs	40	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,428	....	220	....
Cheese, lbs	1,036	....	1,472	....
Ground-nuts, brls	725	....	51	....
Beans, bu	1,473	....	471	....

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city use: 2,084 bu wheat, 172 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 3 cars mixed, 2 cars No. 2 hard, 61 cars No. 2 spring, 71 cars No. 3 do, 33 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (230 wheat); 144 cars and 6,200 bu high mixed corn, 6 cars new do, 7 cars and 6,000 bu new mixed, 239 cars and 5,700 bu No. 2 corn, 13 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (410 corn); 43 cars white oats, 42 cars No. 3 mixed, 11 cars and 500 bu rejected (96 oats); 8 cars No. 2 rye, 4 cars rejected; 2 cars extra barley, 1 car feed do. Total (751 cars) 340,000 bu. Inspected out: 34,502 bu wheat, 190,084 bu corn, 651 bu oats, 365 bu rye, 1,897 bu barley.

The latest advices indicate a good crop of corn, possibly the largest ever raised in the United States, and a wheat crop below the average, as the drought has been too severe in many sections to permit a healthy growth. Hay promises but poorly, some operators fearing the lightest hay crop known in the West in many past years.

Our corn market would seem to be abnormally low, judging by the fact that seaboard shippers are able to pay more for corn in the country than it can be sold for in Chicago with freights equal. The speculative depression is greatest for next month, the holders appearing to be anxious thus early to get ready for June deliveries.

The leading produce markets were rather tame yesterday, the aggregate of business being considerably below the average. Wheat averaged higher, and was very steady in the latter part of the session with light offerings and not much demand. Corn was in fair request for shipment, and firm on the longer futures, but rather weak for June delivery. Oats were better, rye steady, and barley dull. Provisions were easier, though hogs were quoted a shade firmer; operators seemed to fear a larger production by country packers.

Lake freights were quiet and tame. Carriers named 2¾c as the rate on corn to Buffalo, but some shippers intimated that they could obtain room as desired at 2½c, and one vessel was put in at that rate. On through rate by sail and canal 7¾c was paid, and 12c per 100 lbs was bid for through by steam, which was perhaps a proof that rail carriers were not accepting 10c, as alleged by some. It was understood that about 1,500 cars were taken, the named rate being 12½c, which is equal to 7½c per bu on wheat. This rate is so low that it is no wonder water freights rule dull by comparison. Ocean freights are also at the lowest point known in many years. Meats were contracted through to Liverpool yesterday by rail and steamer at 34c per 100 lbs; making the cost on quay at Liverpool about 5c per lb for short ribs.

There was a good seasonable demand for domestic and foreign dry-goods, and the market was strong all around, with cottons still advancing. Groceries were active. Orders are pouring in from all directions, and the daily sales reach an imposing aggregate. Sugars, rice, and teas continue strong; other lines steady. In the butter market there was a fair degree of activity, and for anything grading above medium the market was decidedly firm, though the receipts are now on the increase, and it may well be doubted whether present prices can be maintained much longer. Cheese was quoted as before. In the dried-fruit market there were no changes. Fish were in fair demand, with some kinds easier. Family whitefish, trout, family mackerel, and bank codfish were quoted unchanged. Tobacco was more quiet, but was firmly supported, jobbers still being behind with their orders. Bagging was quoted fairly active and strong.

The lumber market was unchanged, the yard dealers reporting a fair trade at the ruling figures, while the dock offerings were too small to permit any activity. Green lumber is quoted easy, but dealers seem to think it is about as low as it will be for a while, especially if the receipts do not soon materially increase. Manufacturers on the other side of the lake say there is no money in shipping stuff to be sold at present prices, and some of them are piling the product, while others have not done much sawing yet. The sales of hardware were reported to be fair, and no material alteration in prices of the principal staples was announced except in tin plates. Wool was quiet and steady. Hides, hay, and broom corn were steady. Hay was higher under a good shipping demand with light offerings. The seed market was inactive. Green fruits were steady, berries being a little firmer.

The following were among the direct exports from this city last week on through bills of lading to foreign ports: 7,004 brls of flour, 57,581 bu wheat, 93,525 bu corn, 202 pkgs pork, 8,206 boxes meats, 5,881 cases canned do, 3,217 tcs lard, 1,450 other pkgs do, 145 brls beef, 25 brls tongues, 1,126 pkgs butter and cheese, 200 brls tallow, 567,000 lbs oil cake, 28,380 lbs seeds, 4,797 brls oat-meal, and 2,900 brls corn-meal.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	May 17, 1879.	May 10, 1879.	May 18, 1878.
Wheat—			
White winter	369	369	331
No. 2 red	35,263	33,099	1,024
No. 1 amber	1,296	1,263	....
No. 2 amber	13,935	16,414	....
No. 3 winter	261	221	....
Rejected winter	242	660	794
No. 1 spring	8,151	8,583	7,806
No. 2 spring	4,557,857	5,154,240	186,703
No. 3 spring	401,183	515,434	32,944
Rejected	74,753	83,933	10,145
No. 1 hard spr'g	176,333	213,021	158,062
No. 2 hard spr'g	3,789	3,873	189,255
No. 2 mixed	....	....	....
Total	5,274,635	6,011,715	587,064
Corn—			
No. 1	4,419	7,252	24,528
No. 2	1,985,384	2,500,552	233,993
Rejected	18,657	19,221	124,375
No grade	....	....	4,239
High mixed	660,399	1,127,756	370,286
Yellow	1,200	3,159	17,611
New mixed	10,478	24,681	19,557
New high mixed	38,405	59,865	17,790
Total	2,718,842	3,751,486	812,678
Oats—			
No. 2	177,950	274,843	109,561
Rejected	18,046	17,527	680
No grade	720	720	....
No. 2 white	15,697	14,504	31,301
Total	212,413	307,594	141,542
Rye—			
No. 3	245	245	11,746
No. 2	50,039	111,494	21,294
Rejected	5,515	11,079	2,434
Total	55,799	122,815	35,474
Barley—			
No. 2	115,755	127,088	278,031
New do	12,441	14,638	....
No. 3	2,077	....	10,681
Extra No. 3	....	....	22,002
Do new	81,042	120,254	....
Feed	2,069	2,069	3,477
Total	211,907	264,047	314,191

Total of all grades in store, 8,472,996 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 737,680 bu wheat, 1,033,644 bu corn, 95,181 bu oats, 67,019 bu rye, 52,140 bu barley. Total decrease, 1,984,664 bu.

The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 117,003 bu No. 2 Minnesota.

Since Jan. 1 the receipts in Chicago include 1,185,168 brls flour, 7,520,659 bu wheat, 14,166,267 bu corn, 4,880,207 bu oats, 389,671 bu rye, and 850,010 bu barley.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

	1879.	1878.
No. 1 hard	87,356	26,007
No. 1 regular	....	139,158
No. 2 regular	1,587,104	167,026
No. 3 regular	316,737	41,186
No. 4 regular	108,369	....
Rejected	12,224	958
Special bin	18,184	196,124
Winter No. 2	....	....
	187	....
Total	2,130,241	583,459

Also 18,947 bu corn, 25,529 bu oats, 182,355 bu barley, and 69,912 bu rye.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the following as the quantities of wheat and corn in store May 17 at several points:

Location.	Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago	5,274,635	2,718,842
Milwaukee	2,130,241	18,972
New York	1,960,000	504,000
Baltimore	558,230	858,856
Philadelphia	584,519	253,000
Boston	3,039	147,140
Oswego	72,000	98,000
Buffalo	178,278	428,019
Detroit	140,789	1,936
Toledo	288,000	240,000
Toronto	175,986	1,950
Montreal	108,652	91,639
Kansas City	104,000	140,000
St. Louis	136,315	1,005,562
Indianapolis	5,950	37,680
Peoria	6,769	80,178
Duluth	373,000	117,000
Albany	800	20,000
Afloat on New York Canals	944,861	1,158,833
Rail shipments for week	705,000	575,000
Lake shipments	1,420,000	2,370,000
Totals	15,230,464	10,970,613
May 10, 1879	15,211,461	10,613,151
May 18, 1878	7,549,665	8,225,712

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.

...1.85
...12½@14
...10
...9
...10
...11 @12½
...14
...10@20
...re is 50 and 10 per cent, and 25 per cent.
...ady at $2.15 rates. Some ...market firm.
...re without change. There was ...the quotations given below:
...test. ... 9½
...150 deg. test... 12
...175 degrees test... 13½
...ural test... 19
...test. ... 18½
...strained ... 55
... 49
... 46
... 62
... 67
...shed ... 53@55
...1.20@1.25
... 70
... 63
... 49
... 38
... 40
... 32
...ellow ... 52
... 55
...d, 63 gravity ... 13@14
...d, 74 deg ... 13@13
... 19
...ral, 28 deg ... 30
... 25
... 15@18
...re say. The offerings were ...n is getting late and the com- ...is falling off. Peachblows were ...and other 21nds at 50@60c.
...In moderate request and easy ...ices:
...$3.00 @ 3.50
...2.50 @ 3.50
...10 @ .11
...2.50 @ 2.75
...ry quiet. Few orders to buy or ...door, and previous quotations ...mothy was quoted at $1@30@ ...@2.65. Hungarian and millet ...
...ir request and steady. The sup- ...be light:
...$ 1.10
... 1.40
...nt bags... 1.70
...bacco ... 2.10@2.40
...dairy, 2 sack ... 3.00
...active and firm. More goods ...ed than in any previous season. ...We quote:

IMPERIAL.

...27@35 Common to fair... 20@35
...28@38 Superior to fine... 40@50
...40@50 Extra fine to finest. 60@65

JAPAN UNCOLORED.

...Common to fair... 18@35
...27@28 Superior to fine... 40@50
...30@40 Extra fine to finest. 55@60

COLORED.

...50@60 Common to fair... 18@28
...45@55 Superior to fine... 45@55
...55@65 Choicest ... 60@70

SOUCHONG AND CONGO.

...70@80 Superior to fine... 28@40
...80@90 Fine to finest ... 45@50

BLACK WORK.

...Straight and double.
...35@38 Good... 44@48
...38@42

IN-CUT CHEWING.

...37@40 Good... 50@55
...45@55 Choice ... 65@70
...48@50 Fancy ... 65@70

SMOKING.

...22@26 In paper, good... 28@31
...25@28
...

TWIST—GRANULATED.

...30@35 In cloth, good ... 40@55
...35@40 In cloth, choice... 58@62
...40@45 In cloth, fancy . 60@1.00
...and unsettled. In sale was ...0 brls on the basis of $1.03 to ...later 200 brls was reported at ...market closed nominally with ...

...let and unchanged. The scarcity ...e market rather firm. New ...forward slowly. New wool is re- ...ging hands in the South, but the ...the Northwest has hardly opened, ...having made it a little later than ...circulars say: "Since our last ...let has shown increasing activ- ...e last week a quick demand ...ners to avail themselves of ...remaining in stock—as orders ...for goods—and the lateness of date ...d the non-arrival of the Southern ...t a limited supply to select from. ...r part of the old stock has gone ...e offered has been to increase ...permanency of the interest. ...ere shall be large receipts of Cal- ...omestic fleeces, as manufacturers ...ices under a temporary pressure ...warranted by the present quota- ...

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
...	3,357	28,515	785
...	4,150	24,200	400
Shipments—			
Lumber, m ft...	7,487	59,715	11,185
Shingles, m No...	9,430	33,749	904
...	1,516	8,345	...

...cattle market was without marked ...There was a fairly active gen- ...and prices were steady for ...kept choice heavy, for which ...a dull and weak. The re- ...derate, and by the middle of ...ot everything had changed hands ...osed steady. Sales ranged from ...inferior grades to $5.00 for extra, ...trading was done below $3.60:

QUOTATIONS.

...Shipping steers, weighing ...upwards... per lb... $4.90@5.15
...fine, fat, well-formed ...1,250 to 1,450 lbs... 4.65@4.80
...Well-fattened steers, ...to 1,250 lbs... 4.40@4.65
...Steers in fair flesh, ...to 1,200 lbs... 4.00@4.35
...Poor to common steers ...whose cows, for city ...Good to fine cows... 2.65@4.10
...Common cattle, weighing ...2.40@3.65
...nd thin cows, heifers, ...d scalawag steers... 2.00@2.50
... 3.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
$4.60	19 ...	1,208	$4.20
4.10	17 ...	1,383	4.60
4.20	65 ...	1,224	4.75
4.77½	21 Texas.	852	3.75
4.50	37 Texas.	960	4.05
4.90	13 ...	1,321	4.75
4.75	18 ...	1,200	4.40
4.35	10 cows...	1,090	3.30
4.45	12 cows...	1,030	3.35
4.65	27 feeders	1,112	4.15
4.80	12 ...	1,071	4.15
4.70	13 ...	1,107	4.80
4.35	80 ...	1,135	4.40
4.80	16 ...	1,381	4.75
4.70	50 ...	1,276	4.85
3.25	12 ...	1,090	4.65
4.70	17 ...	1,210	4.05
4.30	33 ...	1,226	4.70
3.80	32 ...	1,253	4.65
4.75	16 ...	1,119	4.55
4.75	16 ...	1,255	4.65
4.87½	33 ...	1,329	4.80
5.00	62 ...	1,314	4.70
4.75	23 ...	1,109	4.40
4.75			

...n full supply, but under an active ...n demand the market was strong ...vance of 5c per 100 lbs, common to ...ng at $3.45@3.60, heavy packers' ...and heavy shippers' at $3.50@ ...ity was good, above the average, ...the trading was done at $3.45@ ...

...made subject to a shrinkage of 40 ...w and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
$3.50	92	292	$3.55
3.50	18	279	3.55
3.50	38	246	3.45
3.55	66	183	3.50
3.45	77	180	3.50
3.45	79	191	3.50
3.50	90	285	3.50
3.55	111	263	3.50
3.50	51	309	3.55
3.60	89	181	3.50
3.55	74	273	3.57½
3.20	67	187	3.47½
3.55	38	152	3.20
3.50	80	193	3.50
3.50	25	178	3.45
3.45	39	313	3.60
3.50	57	279	3.50
3.50	83	264	3.45
3.55	50	282	3.50
3.50	128	261	3.50
3.50	94	289	3.50
3.50	61	256	3.50
3.47½	50	260	3.55
3.45	157	278	3.55
3.50	73	236	3.55
3.57½	135	290	3.55
3.57½	21	270	3.50
3.50	28	175	3.55
3.55	62	192	3.50
3.50	66	190	3.50
3.55	110	213	3.50
3.50	349	256	3.50
3.55	96	239	3.50
3.50			

...re was a light supply and a moder- ...3.70@5.50 per 100 lbs for poor to ...

BUFFALO.

...y 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,329; ...slow at weak last week's prices;

Shippers' steers, medium to good, $4.25@4.75; choice, $4.95@5.35; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.25; bulls, $3.50@4.00; stockers, $3.50@3.65; feeders, $4.00@4.35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 400; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; prices tending down; a few fair to good clipped sheep, $3.75@4.15; 11 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,150; market moderately active; prices unchanged; Yorkers, fair to best, $3.60@3.70; medium and heavy grades, $3.60@3.70; 1 load extra, $3.75; best grades disposed of.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—CATTLE—Dull, weak, and lower; good to choice heavy shipping steers, $4.80@5.00; do light, $4.55@4.75; native butcher steers, $3.50@4.40; cows and heifers, $3.00@3.75; corn-fed Texans, $3.25@4.25; feeding steers, $3.75@4.25; Colorados, $3.00@4.65; receipts, 1,600; shipments, none.

HOGS—Steady; fair demand; rough heavy, $3.00@3.25; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3.25@3.40; smooth heavy, $3.40@3.50; Philadelphias, $3.55; receipts, 4,900; shipments, 2,200.

SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged: common to good clipped, $3.20@3.50; receipts, 700; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, May 20.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 204 head local; no through; all the first hand cattle sold out readily at a decline of a full ¼c to a shade lower than this day a week; the retail trade took them all but two or three loads; supply light, and continues so.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,985 head; through, 3,800; 3,70; Philadelphias, $3.80@3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 7,600 head; selling at $3.25@4.10; some exporters sold at $4.60.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,066 head; a large number from the West; sales of choice at $7.75; extra, $7.00@7.50; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Western fat swine, live, $4.02½@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,320 head; prices generally unchanged; sales in lots at $3.50@4.00 each; extra, $4.50@5.50, or 4@6½c per lb.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports receipts, 355 head: shipments, 344; steady; native shippers, $3.90@4.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.00; native cows, $2.25@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,837 head; shipments, 1,162; firmer; fair to choice packing, $3.12@3.30; light shipping, $3.00@3.15.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—HOGS—Inactive and lower; common, $2.40@3.15; light, $3.20@3.45; packing, $3.35@3.60; butchers', $3.60@3.70; receipts, 2,336; shipments, 685.

DRY-GOODS.

CHICAGO.

None of the features of the dry-goods market has essentially changed since our last review. Jobbers report a good seasonable business in progress, and prices continue to display the most positive firmness. Collections, too, are easy, and taken all around the position of the market must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. The well-sustained character of the demand is largely due, no doubt, to the prevailing low prices of manufactured goods and the increasing cost of the staples,—cotton and wool. The woolen-goods market, which for months has remained in a more or less demoralized condition, begins to show signs of returning activity, and, as the supply betterest manufacturers and consumers is smaller than for a number of seasons, it is not unreasonable to anticipate an early improvement in prices. Among the changes in cottons noted during the week were an advance in New York Mills and Farmers' brown, New York Mills, Ballou, and Lonsdale bleached, Sprague's pink prints have been advanced to 6c, and Richmond's and Allen's to 6½c. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of the cotton-goods market:

"Throughout the week the demand for and movement of cotton goods has shown nothing at variance with the tenor of our last review. Of all leading makes and styles of brown, bleached, and colored cottons the receipts are quickly disposed of through standing orders, and any surplus finding quick disposition in accommodating a daily current request. Independent of the advance in cotton the market would sustain a very large portion of the advance made, and in no styles or qualities is a weakness possible or probable until the supply is in excess of the demand, which, at this writing, is out of the question, with a good request for export seeking assortments. Considering the late period of the season the tone of the market is unusually strong, while no stocks with speculative interest are largely under control, and only a month before the earliest demand for autumn, the outlook is not flattering to those who have predicated their purchases at a less average than rates now current."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Wool flannels continue in active demand, and stocks have greatly reduced in first hands; cotton goods market firm and prices still advancing; prints dull; ginghams quiet; lawns in steady request; buntings doing well, and dress goods in moderate demand; heavy fancy cassimeres. Cheviots, and worsted coatings in steady request by clothiers.

LUMBER.

The movement of lumber, etc., last week and since Jan. 1 is exhibited in the following statement:

Receipts—	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.	1878.
Lumber, m ft...	43,148	180,438	165,251
Shingles, m No...	22,080	118,884	115,739
Shipments—			
Lumber, m ft...	16,178	200,345	186,552
Shingles, m No...	2,324	18,892	42,050

The cargo market was quiet, the receipts being very small. Two sales of dry stuff were made at former figures. Green was unchanged, being quoted the same as heretofore.

Shingles and lath sold at recent prices. Dry lumber is in good demand, and moves off almost as soon as it reaches the docks. Some of the Eastshore mill-men are piling their lumber, intending to send it in dry. This partially accounts for the meagre receipts at the sale-docks. Following are the quotations of lumber afloat:

Choice dry strips and boards ...	$11.50 @12.00
Common inch ...	8.00 @ 9.50
Fair strips and boards, green ...	8.00 @11.00
Common inch, green ...	7.50 @ 8.00
Piece-stuff, green ...	6.50 @ 6.62½
Piece-stuff, dry ...	7.25 @ 7.50
Lath, inside, green ...	1.15 @ 1.25
Shingles, per m ...	1.45 @ 1.70
Shingles, No. 1 ...	.65

Sales: Cargo schr J. M. Merrill, from Ford River, 270,000 ft dry strips and boards at $11.00.

Cargo schr Lumberman, from Black Lake, 140,000 ft common strips and boards at $8.00, and 40,000 ft green lath at $1.15. Barge S. A. Irish, from Grand Haven, 2,000,000 B and A shingles at $1.80, and 300,000 No. 1 do at $1.65.

The yard-dealers report a fairly active business at the current prices:

Tidal clear, 1¼x12 in...	$27.00@28.00
Tidal clear, inch ...	25.00
First and clear dressed siding ...	15.50
First common dressed siding ...	13.50
Second common siding ...	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed ...	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed ...	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed ...	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards.	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards.	25.00
Box boards, C ...	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough ...	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in ...	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in ...	15.00@16.00
D or common stock boards ...	12.00
Fencing, No. 1 ...	9.50@10.00
Fencing, No. 2 ...	8.25@ 8.50
Green, in. stuff ...	9.00
Common boards ...	9.50@10.00
Cull boards ...	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff ...	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft ...	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green ...	8.00
Culls, 3 in ...	7.00@ 8.00
Pickets, rough and select ...	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry ...	1.50
Lath, green ...	1.35
Shingles, "A," standard to extra dry	2.25
Shingles, standard ...	1.80@ 2.00
Shingles, No. 1 ...	1.00@ 1.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 20—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—8s 6d @10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 11@9s 5d; spring, 7s 6d@8s 6d; white, 8s 8d@9s 2d; club, 9s 2d@9s 5d. Corn, 4s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—1:30 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—Winter, 8s 10@9s 5d; white, 8s 8d@9s 2d; club, 9s 1d@9s 5d. Corn, 4s 3d@4s 4d. Rest unchanged. Receipts of wheat last three days, 172,000 centals, 150,000 American.

LONDON, May 20.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat rather easier. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier. Corn—Buyers are holding off, hoping to obtain some concessions. The Continental demand is less active. Weather in England favorable for the growing crops.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Wheat dull, rather easier feeling. Corn firm; fair inquiry. Weather rather favorable. Extra State flour, 1d lower; 11s 2d. Wheat—Red winter, 9s 3d; No. 2 spring, 8s 8d; No. 2 do, 7s 9d. Corn, 4s 3½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull. Corn in fair demand. Provisions unchanged. Prime mess pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s 6d. Bacon—Long clear sides, 26s; short clear, 26s 6d.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 20s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 6d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 8d, club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 4d. PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—COTTON—Strong at 7¼d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull; California white wheat, 8s 6d@9s 2d; do club, 9s 1d@9s 5d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 8s 10d@9s 5d. Corn, Western mixed, 4s 3d@4s 4d. Peas, Canadian, 6s 2d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm and tending upward.

LONDON, May 20.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¾d.

LINSEED OIL—28s 10d@29s 15d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—21s 3d@22s 3d.

ANTWERP, May 20.—PETROLEUM—20¾d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 20.—GRAIN—Wheat fairly active; quite variable as to price; early in the day bidding on options advanced generally ¼c per bu, but offerings speedily increased, serving to check the demand, and toward the close values yielded slightly for prompt delivery, and ½@1c per bu in option line, leaving off heavily and irregularly; cable advices adverse to outward movement; 45,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05@1.06, of which 30,000 bu Milwaukee and Chicago prime at $1.06. Corn fairly active in option line: an improvement of ½@¾c per bu; choice ungraded mixed also strong and wanted; mixed Western ungraded at 44@46c. Rye very quiet and irregular; No. 2 Western in store at 59½@60c. Oats further receded ¼@1¼c per bu on liberal receipts and free and urgent offerings; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 35c; do in store at 33½@34c.

LARD—Western steam very quiet for early delivery at lower figures; forward delivery less active at a slight decline, closing for May at $6.32½@6.35; June, $6.32½@6.35; July, $6.37½; August, $6.42½; year option, $6.30@6.32½.

TALLOW—Rather more sought; prime at 6¼c.

SUGARS—Raw in fair request on a basis of 6⅜c for fair, and 6¾c for good refining Cuba; refined in fair demand.

WHISKY—Very quiet; quoted at $1.04¼@1.05.

FREIGHTS—More inquiry for tonnage for petroleum at about previous figures; moderate business in most other lines at generally unchanged quotations: through grain by steam for Liverpool, rates a shade higher; for Liverpool engagements for 1,900 brls flour, through freight and early June shipment, at 2s 3d per brl; 40,000 bu wheat at 5¼d@5¼d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 20.—COTTON—Unsettled at 13¾@13¾c; futures irregular; May, 13.73c; June, 13.81c; July, 14.06c; August, 14.18c; September, 13.92c; October, 13.68c.

FLOUR—Market dull; receipts, 12,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.25@3.75; common to good extra, $3.65@3.90; good to choice, $3.90@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $4.00@6.00; St. Louis, $3.80@6.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate export speculative inquiry; receipts, 269,000 bu; No. 3 spring, 92@95c; ungraded do, 94@96c; No. 2 spring, $1.05@1.06; ungraded winter red, $1.15@1.16; No. 2 do, $1.19@1.17; ungraded amber, $1.14@1.14½; ungraded white, $1.11¼@1.14½; No. 2 do, $1.10@1.12½; No. 1 do, sales of 75,000 bu at $1.14@1.14½; extra do, sales of 1,600 bu at $1.15½; Rye—Market dull; Western, 60@61c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt nominally unchanged. Corn higher; receipts, 36,000 bu; ungraded, 44@45c; steamer, 44@44½c; No. 2, 45¼@45¾c; round yellow, 46@46½c. Oats weak; receipts, 119,000 bu; No. 3, 33c; do white, 35½c; No. 2, 34¼c; do white, 36@38c; No. 1 white, 39c; mixed Western, 34@35½c; white do, 36¼@39c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Steady, with a fair demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Dreamy but firm and market firm. Rio, 11¼@14½. Sugar nominally unchanged. Molasses steady, with a fair demand. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; united, 75c; refined, 8½c.

TALLOW—Demand active at 6¼c.

RESIN—Quiet but firm at $1.30@1.35.

TURPENTINE—Nominally unchanged at 28@28½c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 10@11¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $9.00@9.25; new do, $10.12½@10.25. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, $5.00; short do, $5.10. Lard—Market dull; prime steam, $6.35@6.40.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.04½@1.05¼.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—FLOUR—Quiet: Minnesota extra family medium, $4.50; good, $4.75; choice, $5.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.50. Rye flour, $2.87½@3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; ungraded, 96c@$1.10; No. 2 Western red, $1.10. Rye nominally unchanged. Corn quiet; rejected, 35@38c; steamer, 39@40c. Oats nominally unchanged; mixed Western, 33½@34½c; white, 37c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; prime mess beef, $12.00. Mess pork, $10.75@10.62½. Hams—Smoked, $8.50@10.00; pickled, $7.25@8.50. Lard—Western, $6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Market easy; creamery extra, 18@19c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 13@17c; Western Reserve extra, 12@14c; do good to choice, 9@11c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 11c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western creamery, 7@7¾c; do, good, 5½@6½c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 8¼@8⅝c; crude, 7½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 brls; wheat, 72,000 bu; corn, 164,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.

WOOL—SCARCE: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 35@36c; extra, 33@36c; medium, 36@38c; coarse, 30@32c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 28@33c; medium, 35@37c; coarse, 29@31c; combing, washed, 35@40c; unwashed, 25@30c; Canada combing, 36@38c; fine unwashed, 29@30c; coarse and medium unwashed, 25@30c; tub washed, 33@36c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm: superfine, $3.50; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.75@5.62½; high grades, $5.75@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn steady at 48@53c. Oats—Demand fair, and market firm; choice, 30c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; held at $2.50.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $17.00; choice, $17.50@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand at full prices; old at $9.75; new at $10.75. Lard steady; prime steam, 6½@7c; keg, 7¼@7½c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 3¾@3½c; packed, $3.75; clear rib, $5.00; clear, $5.25; packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, demand good and tending upward; canvased, 7½@9½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; jobbing, ordinary to prime, 11¼@12c. Sugar active, firm and higher; common to good common, 5@5¼c; fair to fully fair, 5⅝@6c; prime to choice, 6⅛@6⅝c; yellow clarified, 6¼@7¼c. Molasses steady; fermenting, 21½@30c; common, 25c; fair, 28c. Rice—Demand good; tending upward; 6¾@7¾c.

BRAN—Market easier at 77½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—FLOUR—Stronger demand and active; double extra fall, $4.60@4.70; double extra, $4.80@4.90; family, $5.15@5.30; choice to fancy, $5.40@5.90.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher: No. 2 red fall, $1.11¾@1.12 cash; $1.10¾@1.10¾ June; $1.03¼@1.04 July; No. 3 do, $1.08¾; No. 2 spring, 93c. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 34½c cash; 34¾@34¾c June; 35½@35¾c July. Oats strong; slow at 29¾@30c. Rye higher at 49¼c. Barley dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.03.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing, $10.00. Lard nominally unchanged at $6.00@6.05. Bulk meats inactive and lower; clear ribs, $4.60@4.65. Bacon dull and lower; clear ribs, $5.20@5.15; clear, $4.60@4.45.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 20.—COTTON—Strong and higher at 13¾c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher; red, $1.05@1.10. Corn unsettled, but generally higher, at 38@40c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher, at 33@36c. Rye quiet but steady at 55c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at at $10.00. Lard dull and lower to sell; current make, $6.00. Bulk meats—Market dull and prices a shade lower; shoulders, $3.50; short rib, $4.60 cash; $4.75 buyer Aug. 20; short clear, $4.75@4.80. Bacon easier at $4.12½, $5.12½@5.25, and $5.37½@5.50.

WHISKY—Good demand at full prices; $1.02.

BUTTER—Fair demand at lower rates; fancy creamery, 17@18c; choice Western Reserve, 12½@14c; choice Central Ohio, 10@12c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady, with a fair demand, at 62c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 20.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; Amber Michigan, spot, $1.10½; June held at $1.10; July, $1.05¼ bid; No. 2 red winter, June, $1.10; July, $1.05½; August, $1.02. Corn strong; high-mixed, 38½c; No. 2 spot, 38½c; June, 37⅝c; July, 38½c; Kansas, 38½c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 32c; rejected, 29c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm and higher; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.16½; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.15½; May, $1.13¾@1.13½; June, $1.13¼; July, $1.13⅝; August and September, $1.08¾. Corn—Western firm; Western mixed, spot, 43¼c; May, 43¼@43¾c; June, 43¼c; July, 43¾c bid; August, 44½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged.

HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

BUTTER—Firm.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Somewhat firmer; Rio cargoes, 10¼@14c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.06.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam, very quiet; grain, 6@6½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,931 brls; wheat, 28,900 bu; corn, 45,800 bu; oats, 7,300 bu; rye, 400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,400 bu; corn, 67,400 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., May 20.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; Western supers, $3.00@3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, $4.00@5.75; winter wheats scarcer; Ohio and Michigan, $4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, $5.50@6.00; St. Louis, $5.50@6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $6.50@8.50; winter wheat, $6.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47@48c; extra yellow, 40@42c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 38½@39c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 36½@37½c. Rye, 63@65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; corn, 66,000 bu; wheat, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; corn, 88,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened at a decline of ⅝c; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.01; No. 1 Milwaukee, 98c; No. 2 do, 97½c; May, 97¾c; June, 98¼c; July, 98¾c; No. 3 do, 80¼c; No. 4, 73½@76¼c; rejected, 64½c. Corn firmer; in fair demand at full prices; No. 2, 27¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 50c. Barley neglected; No. 2 spring, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at $9.65 cash. Prime steam lard, $6.15.

HOGS—Dull and nominal at $3.20@3.55.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo dull at 3c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—COTTON—Strong and higher at 13¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; red and amber, $1.00@1.05. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; white, 41@43c; mixed, 39c. Oats—Market dull; white, 33c; mixed, 30c. Rye firm at 56c.

HAY—Scarce and firm at $10.00@12.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand active at $10.25. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce, $7.50; do keg, $8.50@9.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 4¾@5¼c. Bacon—Market dull: shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5¼@5½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 8¾@9¾c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.02.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—RECEIPTS—By lake for the past forty-eight hours, 332,755 bu wheat, 291,147 bu corn.

SHIPMENTS—From elevators, by rail and canal, since Saturday, 135,892 bu wheat, 284,903 bu corn.

GRAIN IN STORE—176,278 bu wheat, 432,019 bu corn.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull; sales 800 bu by sample, Milwaukee spring, at $1.10. Corn dull; new on track, 40½@41c. Oats scarce; sales 1,500 bu white at 36c on track. Rye neglected, Barley dull; sales 2,000 bu Nebraska on private terms.

CANAL FREIGHTS—4½c for wheat, 4¾c for corn.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Nominally 6¾c for wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.07@1.10. Corn firm at 35½c. Oats stronger at 29@31c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3¼c; clear rib, 4½c. Lard, 6½c. Hams, 8@8½c.

HOGS—Firmer at $2.75@3.45; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 1,300.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 7,681 bu; shipments, 16,514 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, $1.04; May, $1.04; No. 3 cash, 98c; May, 97¼c. Corn—Receipts, 32,547 bu; shipments, 24,254 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 32c; May, 30¼c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 20.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; extra, $1.08; No. 1 white, $1.06½; May, $1.06¼; June, $1.01@¼; July, $1.00¾ bid; milling No. 1, $1.04 asked; receipts, 53,230 bu; shipments, 60,790 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 20.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.08. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2 Western, 46c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 20.—Highwines nominal at $1.02¼@1.02½.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—COTTON—Higher; middling, 13c; low middling, 12¾c; good ordinary, 12¼c; sales, 460 bales; receipts, 220; shipments, 500; stock, 10,360.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—COTTON—Irregular and higher, asking ⅛@¼c more; middling, 13c; low do, 12¾c; net receipts, 600 bales; gross, 1,200; exports to Great Britain, 3,339; sales, 2,000; stock, 65,958.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 20.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 20.—PETROLEUM—Market opened at 75¾c; declined to 75c, at which price it closed; shipments, 49,000, averaging 38,000; transactions, 110,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 20.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 85¾c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8¾c Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 20.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 25¾c.

Romance in Real Life.
Norristown Herald.

That was a sad, sad affair that happened recently. A young man, upon learning that a young lady whom he adored—but whose love for him was not very warm—was about to sail for Europe, engaged passage on the same vessel, so that he might bask in her smiles during the voyage. But he didn't bask much. The second day out he was seized with an internal commotion,—a wrenching and wretched feeling that threatened to turn him inside out, and until he reached Liverpool he was the most miserable man in the world. The young lady made her appearance regularly at meals, with an appetite as savage as a Sitting Bull Indian, and flirting like all creation with a young Englishman who wore sideboard collars and a Scotch cap. When the wretched young man learned this he had a serious relapse, and wished he was home. Some old scientist says the ocean will be entirely dried up in a few million years hence, and the blighted young man has concluded to patiently wait until that period arrives, and then return home overland.

Female Veracity.

The English Bench has decided informally that a woman can tell a better lie than a man. At the Devon Assizes in Exeter, during the trial of a perjury case, the counsel for the defense made use of the remark that a woman would say anything. Baron Huddleston, in addressing the jury, observed that

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

The Way in Which the Stonecutters Loafed.

Organizing a Relief-Watch to Look Out for the Boss.

Penalty for Sleeping on Post a Pound of Tobacco.

Testimony in Favor of Prussing and of Buena Vista Stone.

Conversation Between Mullett and Mueller on the Half-Inch Question.

The thirteenth day's proceedings in the trial of the Custom-House cases began with the testimony of

C. W. GINDELE,

an ex-timekeeper on the new building, who was put on the stand by Mr. Lackner, the legal helper of Prussing. Gindele testified, substantially, that Prussing was severe with the workmen and the timekeepers; that witness was a timekeeper without guile, but was seduced by the vile insinuations of Cooper and McQueeney into looking upon the idleness of the men with what might be termed leniency; that "Biz Square" was a nickname for Prussing and played an important part in warning the men of his approach; that witness reported forty or fifty men for "soldiering" on one occasion, when an investigation was held, they were taken back, made better time, and the excessive time was deducted. In fact, the men did better work under Prussing than under Holman. The biggest idling was in the Presidential campaign of 1876, when the men naturally took some interest not only in politics, but in such innocent proceedings as matching pennies, playing base-ball, shuttlecock, and the like. About six weeks before Prussing left the work he complained to witness of the dragging in the work, and witness said "They all did it" at the end of a job, knowing that their time would soon be out.

In answer to Mr. McCagg, Gindele said the delay was even greater under Kalstrom, Prussing's successor, than under Prussing himself. The quality of the work on the building, in his opinion, was as good as the ingenuity of man could make.

On cross-examination, witness said that Holman, who had charge when he went there, told him that the main thing to do was to see that none but good stone went into the building, and that no time was wasted. Holman also referred him to McQueeney, as an old Government timekeeper, who would give him any information or advice that was necessary. The first thing McQueeney told him was that they were making better progress on this building than they had on the Charleston building, which was of marble. The next thing McQueeney said was that about the first thing they knew they'd be "running out of a job." The result of this talk was that they had come to the conclusion that they had been too strict. Then they began to match pennies, and that sort of business, witness following in the wake of the other timekeepers "just because they did."

"Didn't care a continental, did you, how much it cost Uncle Sam?"

"I didn't, to a certain extent; no, sir."

The lagging went on, he said, the men finally going down to the lake and looking off through opera-glasses, and the timekeepers playing shuttlecock, base-ball, matching pennies, going off yachting, etc. When witness reported men for inattention to duty they were discharged; when he reported them for excessive time, they were sometimes discharged and sometimes not. "Big Square" was first used to designate the square for measuring big stone. In the winter of 1876-'7, McQueeney told him what the word meant. It came about by McQueeney's calling out "Big Square," and, on witness asking him what it meant, McQueeney said, "Why, that's the name the boys have stuck to Prussing." Latterly, it applied to Burling also. When witness understood it, he began to hustle around himself "to a certain extent" with his work. Before that he hadn't been paying as much attention to his work as he ought to have done. Gradually they formed what they called relief watches,—that is, they kept a man on watch all the time, and this man yelled "Biz Square."

"Kind of a society for the relief of the poor and oppressed workmen, eh?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Swett objected to comments on testimony, while both sides were permitted to exercise their talents in that direction.

The Court directed counsel to dispense as much as possible with their commentaries.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

"Please give the names of the officers of this relief society," said Mr. Campbell to the witness.

"'Twasn't a relief society. It was a relief watch."

"Well, give the names of the watch."

"Charles Proctor, R. F. Willson, Andy Kassner, Patrick McQueeney, and myself, C. W. Gindele."

"A—ha!" said Mr. Campbell, a la Stuart Robson, as *Dromio*, of Syracuse.

Continuing, witness said each man watched an hour apiece a day.

"Did any of them bear arms?"

"Not unless they were concealed." [Laughter.]

"How often were you on watch?"

"Whenever my turn came."

"How long did it last?"

"About two weeks."

"Only that long! Then it was no good, eh!"

"No, some of the men allowed the others to get ketched." [Laughter.]

"Any penalty for neglect of duty?"

"Yes, sir; one pound of smoking tobacco." [Grins.]

"Was it ever paid?"

"Yes, once."

"By whom?"

"Willson, I guess."

"Weren't you caught more than once?"

"Yes."

"Then it wasn't enforced, eh!"

"Not always."

"What did you do when the watch was given up as no good?"

"Each man looked out for himself."

"Now, wasn't all this looked on as a pretty good joke?"

"No, sir."

"Don't you think, now, it would have been a good deal better to have paid strict attention to your duty?"

"Yes, I guess it would."

Further on, witness said Prussing usually came from the north when he appeared in the yards. After May, 1876, it was his daily habit to come upon the men unexpectedly; but the witness was compelled to admit that there was no idling then, and his sudden appearances did no good. In the winter of 1876-'77, though, Prussing, as before stated, complained of the idling, and witness told him he supposed it was natural for the men to idle at the end of a job, and particularly a Government job. He (witness) had never been on a Government job before, but he had seen a good deal of idling on this one—"to a certain extent."

The peculiarity of this witness consisted in his everlasting ringing in of "to a certain extent" when he thought he hadn't said quite enough.

The change in the manner of the workmen, he continued, after some one yelled "Big Square," was very marked. The signal did as well for Burling and Mills as for Prussing. Reed wasn't a member of the watch, but his headquarters and the headquarters of the watch were in the same shop.

To Sir. Lackner, the witness said that the men who were reported but not discharged promised "not to do it again," and so got back on the work.

Mr. Swett said he wanted to

ASK MR. POTTER A QUESTION,

as that gentleman was anxious to return to New York. Mr. Potter said he had first met Mills in the spring of 1875. It was somewhere between one and two years after Mills left the Government service before he became connected with Mueller, and during this period Mills was doing business in New York. Mills wrote witness in regard to the proposition he had had to go into Mueller's employ. Witness never met Mills before he went to Washington. Mills' reputation, as witness knew of it, was first-class for honesty and integrity.

Mr. McCagg, having in view the testimony of the colored man, Rector, and the letters from Burling to Potter about the propriety of bouncing Holman and appointing of Prussing, said he witness if Burling had ever taken the initiative in making any suggestions in reference to Holman's dismissal.

There was a long argument as to the form of the question.

"Did Mr. Burling ever make any oral suggestion to you primarily in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Holman?" asked Mr. McCagg, giving his question an amended form.

"No, sir; not to my recollection."

"Did he make any written communication which led to the dismissal of Mr. Holman?"

Mr. Campbell objected. The letters would speak for themselves.

"Did Mr. Burling ever write you any letter in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Holman before you wrote to him about it?" asked Mr. McCagg, amending his inquiry.

"I should think not," replied Mr. Potter. "I don't recollect it."

"Did you ever have occasion to find fault with Mr. Burling?"

"No, sir—no cause whatever. He was a faithful and intelligent officer—quite above the average."

Mr. Swett, coming back to a contested point, asked witness if the conduct of Mills, during the Potter-Mueller quarrel on the subject of cutting, hauling, etc., was underhanded and unfair, or plain and open, and that of a pronounced foe.

The prosecution objected, and there was another long argument, the Court sustaining the objection, but intimating that Mr. Swett could change the form of his question. Mr. Swett said he didn't care to press the matter.

In response to Mr. Campbell, the witness said he did not wish in his testimony to contradict anything he had written in his letters. He wished the latter to stand against the former, because his memory wasn't entirely perfect.

MR. HILL.

Mr. Swett called Mr. Hill, Mr. Potter's partner in good luck, and drew from him the statement that he was a draughtsman in Mullett's office when the Mueller contract was made.

"Do you recollect any conversation between Mullett and Mueller in reference to the half-inch allowance?"

"I do."

"State what it was."

Mr. Campbell objected again, and the arguments waxed long and earnest, Mr. Swett claiming that Mullett told Mueller, who wanted an inch, that he should have the half-inch, and Mr. Campbell insisting that there was nothing in the contract giving Mueller the half-inch, and that the defense was merely trying to sandwich something in between the advertisement and the contract that would bolster up Mueller's claim in that respect.

After a vast amount of talk, the Court said his present view was that the objection should be sustained, but he would consider it further, as it was evidently an important matter.

Mr. Swett, to get the record clear, asked Mr. Hill some further questions, to which he replied that the conversation alluded to occurred in the draughting-office of the Supervising Architect's office; that Mullett and Mueller were discussing the contract; that the conversation occurred, in point of time, between the acceptance of Mueller's proposal and the execution of the contract; that witness understood the conversation to be in reference to the terms of contract.

"Was anything said between the parties as to whether, according to the terms of the contract, Mueller was to have pay for the half-inch above the net size of the stone?" asked Mr. Swett, to get the objectionable question fairly on record.

"I shall at present sustain the objection," said the Court.

MR. SWETT THEN EXPLAINED

what he proposed to prove, viz.: that Mueller claimed an inch over net dimensions; that Mullett said he would be entitled to an inch if the material were granite, but that as much was too much for sandstone; that, after discussion, the parties agreed that, under this particular contract, Mueller should receive the half-inch extra; that they agreed that that should be the contract, and that that, in some proper manner, should go into the written contract.

The Court said he would look further into the question in the evening.

This made it necessary for Mr. Hill to remain over another night, much against his will.

Mr. Swett asked the witness some further questions as to his knowledge of Mills. Mr. Hill said he had known him since 1869, and his reputation for honesty and integrity was good. He was out of office a year, witness thought, before he became Mueller's clerk. As far as he knew, Mills had nothing to do with the discussion and settlement of the details of the contract.

Mr. Hoyne gave some additional reasons in support of the position already advanced by Mr. Swett. The point of it all was that the construction of the contract was a legal question, and that nobody could ever be sent to the Penitentiary for making a mistake in construction. In order to show that Mueller's motives were all right, he claimed that it was necessary to get in all the circumstances attendant upon the making of the contract.

Mr. Campbell suggested that the Court would attend to all that in the instructions.

"We don't want it all settled in the instructions," said Mr. Hoyne. "We want the Government to show a fair, open hand here."

The Court said it was a nice question, and one he would carefully consider.

To Mr. Lackner, Mr. Hill said that Mills came to Washington in 1877, complained that Prussing was interfering with the men, and asked him (witness) to issue instructions preventing such interference with the men directly, and requiring Prussing to make his reports to the contractor or the foreman. Witness told him that, as Prussing was evidently acting in the Government's interest, he should decline to give any such instructions.

To Mr. McCagg the witness stated that Burling was a very satisfactory officer,—one of whom he had never complained. Witness understood that in including the half-inch in the vouchers Burling was only discharging his duty.

To Mr. Campbell the witness stated that, as he understood it,

THE COMPLAINT FROM MILLS

was that Prussing had discovered and interfered with some irregularity on the part of the men,—such as taking too much time or something of that kind. The complaint, he thought, was that Prussing took the men to task personally, instead of going to Mills himself, as the contractor's agent, although Mills possibly used the word foreman.

"You ascertained from Mills' statement that Prussing's interference was in the interest of the Government?"

"I formed an opinion."

"Well, that was what he complained of?"

"It wasn't that he interfered, but that he didn't interfere in the proper channels."

"That he ought to have gone to Mills, and not to the men?"

"He wanted complaints made to the man who employed the men."

"Wanted Mills to complain to the relief watch," observed Mr. Campbell, much to the displeasure of Mr. Swett, who saw in the observation another comment on the testimony. The Court directed counsel to abstain from anything of that sort.

To Mr. Lackner, the witness said he never had cause to complain of Prussing.

"That is to say," put in Mr. Campbell, "you didn't discover anything wrong about him?"

"That is what I mean."

E. O. CHURCH,

Inspector of Accounts in the Treasury Department, was called by Mr. Swett, and testified, after a great deal of objecting by counsel, that the vouchers on which Mueller scooped in his pay for the half-inch passed through the hands not only of the officers here, but a regular circumlocution office-full of fellows at Washington, the seal of approval, so to speak, being finally put on them by the Commissioner of Customs, a sort of court of last resort, as the defense claim.

At this point, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

MULLETT AND MUELLER.

On resuming at 2 o'clock, the Court stated that, upon such an examination as he had been able to give to some cases during the recess, although his mind was not absolutely clear, yet, in some aspects of the case, he thought the testimony objected to relative to the circumstances attendant upon the making of the contract was admissible.

Mr. Campbell admitted that it was important to the defense to get it in, although in certain aspects of the case they might afterwards wish it out.

Mr. Swett replied ironically that the defense were very much frightened.

The Court added that Mullett's statements to Mueller were properly admissible in reference to the question of intent or motive on the part of Mueller in subsequently charging for the half-inch.

Mr. Campbell said that, if the question were gone into by the defense as now proposed, certainly the prosecution would have something to show by way of proving that the half-inch arrangement was one which, up to Mueller's time, had never been heard of, was a wholly now one, and a fraud in every respect.

Mr. Swett demurred, but sent for Mr. Hill in order to ask him the questions bearing on this matter which had been put at the morning session and then objected to.

MR. CHURCH WAS AGAIN PUT ON,

and Mr. Swett called his attention to some vouchers on which Mueller got pay for the half-inch. The voucher, said the witness, had been properly audited here and at Washington, and had been paid as correct. The net price of the sawing was 29½ cents a foot, while the contract price was 35, the difference being due to the deduction of the half-inch. That is, where the face of the stone was sawed the contractor relinquished his claim for the half-inch. This little revolution grew out of the sawing contract.

Mr. Campbell cross-examined, and witness said he proceeded on the assumption that the Government was bound to pay for the half-inch. If it wasn't so bound, then there was no such saving. The witness gradually admitted that he had no duty whatever in connection with these vouchers. All he knew about them was from having seen some of the records.

Mr. Campbell, on the strength of this, moved to strike out all of Mr. Church's testimony.

"Do none of these vouchers pass under your inspection?" asked the Court.

"No, sir; not unless especially assigned to me."

Mr. McCagg uneasily asked the witness what his duties were any way, and Mr. Church entered into a long explanation of his business. He had never had occasion to determine how the vouchers were made, but, for all that, he knew they contained the half-inch business. This fact was also known in the Supervising Architect's office, for the schedules were made out on net sizes.

Mr. Campbell admitted this. It was shown by the schedules, which were in evidence.

Mr. McCagg hungered for the schedule fitting a particular voucher shown Mr. Church.

Mr. Campbell said it would be forthcoming.

The witness explained that there was a difference between that particular schedule and the schedules referred to as being in the Supervising Architect's office.

Mr. Campbell insisted on the witness' testimony being excluded.

The Court thought it too badly mixed to decide what portions were based on his own knowledge and what portions were hearsay. On the whole, therefore, he thought he would let it stand and go for what it was worth.

Mr. Church was permitted to retire.

The Court suggested to Mr. Hoyne that he proceed with the reading of the four-column Mullett epic.

The jury groaned in heaviness of spirit.

Mr. Hoyne suggested that there were several witnesses present.

The Court directed counsel to proceed, then, with the witnesses.

The jury breathed more easily.

JAMES GILMORE,

one of the Maskell Hall patriots, testified that he had worked on plenty of percentage system jobs as well as contract jobs, and the Government Building job was done quite as well as any private job he had ever worked on. In private work, speed was the first consideration, and quality the second. On a Government job it was the reverse. The new building compared favorably with the new Court-House; in fact, in point of ornamental work, it was superior. The only "loafing" done was, as was natural, at the end of the job, and if Prussing hadn't visited the men so frequently there would have been more loafing than there was. He was sufficiently watchful to suit witness' taste and that of his colleagues.

"Did he ever catch you at it?" asked Mr. Lackner, with some degree of indefiniteness in his use of the last pronoun.

"At what," replied the witness, "work?"

The court-room was convulsed with a perfect roar of laughter.

"No," said Mr. Lackner, laughing himself, "not at work, but loafing."

"Not if I could help it," replied the witness. "I tried to not to be him kicked me." [Laughter.]

"Big Square" came in for another show, with the usual results. Prussing, said the witness, was continually spurring the men up, and they were continually of the view that it was to their interest to prolong the job. [Laughter.] The witness had heard McQueeney himself give the signal "Big Square."

To Mr. Hoyne, Gilmore said that Mills' appearance in the yards had a similar effect upon the men as that of Prussing. He had no knowledge that Mills or Reed encouraged idling.

On cross-examination by Mr. Campbell, Gilmore said he first heard of "Big Square" about December, 1876, but there might have been such a signal prior to that date. In fact, it was customary to have some signal to designate the boss' approach. Another signal, "Cheese it," had about the same effect, and was used during the last three years of the job. It meant "attend to work," and had a sort of double purpose. If the men were idling, it meant to go back to work; if they were working, it also meant to attend to work. Witness knew nothing about any "relief watch" as such. He wouldn't always hear a man sing out "Big Square," for the reason that he was occasionally "down to the lake,"—sometimes when it was necessary, and sometimes when it was not. [Laughter.] For the most part, however, he was at work and not at the lake. McQueeney sung out "Big Square" at least a dozen times, and the men always went back to work, knowing Prussing or some other official was coming around. Even a lawyer would take notice of the wonderful effect this signal had. [Laughter.] When "Big Square" left, the men didn't hurry themselves quite so much. The first stone of a kind set a pattern for the rest, and if a man had plenty of time, according to the pattern, he didn't break his neck working. When witness went to work on the building itself last summer, he helped on the "patching" and "fixing."

To Mr. Hoyne, witness said Reed left for Cincinnati in the summer of 1877.

MR. SWETT NOW RECALLED MR. HILL,

who had come in, and asked him about that conversation between Mullett and Mueller. It was on the day of the letting of the contract, said Mr. Hill, and Mueller strenuously insisted on being allowed for the whole inch. Mullett demurred, but finally agreed that he would give him a half-inch, as an inch was wholly out of the question in sandstone.

Mr. Campbell had no questions for Mr. Hill, and that gentleman hurriedly bade the various defendants good-by, rushed out of court, and made his way to his hotel, in order to make his preparations for leaving the city on the 3 o'clock train.

CHARLES H. PROCTOR,

employed as a foreman from April, 1874, to the time the job was finished, testified, in reply to Mr. Swett, that "Big Square" began to be used to designate Prussing about eighteen months before the job closed. Prussing came in all directions, and the call of "Big Square" brought the men down to their work. The timekeepers knew all about it—had called out "Big Square" himself. McQueeney had called out "Big Square" and "Cheese it." Sometimes the timekeepers, before giving a signal, would be busy in the office, and sometimes they wouldn't, but, to make believe that they had been working, they would take out a book, or something, in their hands. McQueeney was instrumental in forming the "relief watch" in 1877, but it lasted only a couple of months. As a general thing, however, the men did a fair day's work until shortly before the close of the job. Having used Buena Vista stone in private buildings, he considered that in the Custom-House equally as good. Some patching was necessary in every building, particularly when the material was sandstone. He had passed the Chamber of Commerce and the State Savings Institution. In fine, there wasn't a better building than the new Custom-House this side of the Alleghenies. The cutting on the stone was infinitely superior to anything he had ever seen.

Mr. Campbell called the witness' attention to the matter of time in cutting, and drew out the admission that it did take considerable time on certain parts of the work, but no extravagant time, considering the way it was cut. Just how much patching there was in the building altogether he couldn't say. He knew stone was patched at Twelfth street, but what was done in the patching line at the building he couldn't say. He had worked stone from this same quarry in Cincinnati.

To Mr. Swett the witness said that the stone in the building here was just as good as any in Cincinnati.

JAMES LEGG,

a carver, was called by Mr. McCagg and testified that he had been foreman of the workmen on the British Foreign Office. He had also worked on the new Custom-House here, first in 1874, then in January, 1875, and then in 1876, till about March, 1877. The cutting was a good deal better than that on the Foreign Office,—not so artistic, but more carefully done, and in less time. The carving was done by models, on which witness worked, and this took a great deal of time,—so much that Prussing complained and tried to cheapen the work. In fact, he discharged one man, Oates, for taking too much time and carving stone too nicely and too expensively. "Biz Square" was intended as a warning of the approach of the superior officers, and it had an effect on workmen as well as timekeepers. Witness had heard McQueeney give the signal himself. Prussing was always attentive to his duty, so far as witness could see.

To Mr. Campbell witness said he had talked this matter over with Prussing since his indictment. He didn't know how long the signal of "Big Square" had existed, but he found it in full force in February, 1877,—and there were occasions when it had an effect even on himself. This stone chipped easy, and took more care and more time in cutting and carving than the limestone in the Foreign Office. Of course, a fast workman could loaf a great deal more than a slow workman; he would have more time for loafing.

THOMAS J. MORAN,

another stonecutter on the job, testified that McQueeney borrowed money of the men, and caught them in a room "warming themselves," but did not "dock" them. Once McQueeney caught witness loafing on State street, but, as on other occasions, only told him to "look out," but did not dock him.

"Well, Mr. Lackner," observed the Court, "I guess we'll stop here and take a little fresh air."

And the hot and otherwise uncomfortable court-room was emptied for the day.

Sanitary Rates in Mecca.

New York Evangelist.

Great precautions have been taken to cleanse the Valley of Mena at Mecca, where the pilgrims spend three days offering sacrifices. There are thirteen slaughter-houses, ninety pits separated from each other, into which are thrown the remains of the sacrifices, and 365 pits for the offal. The eighteen cisterns have been emptied of the water of last year and filled with a fresh supply. The pilgrims' lodgings were all cleansed before their arrival, and 500 men appointed to go around with baskets to gather all refuse and to collect the remains and offal of the slaughtered sheep, and seventy-three men to bury them first in unslaked lime and then in earth. One hundred men were also appointed to cleanse the lodgings of the pilgrims after their return from the valley to Mecca, where all the dwellings would be found cleansed for their reception. The immense numbers of sheep sacrificed at this feast by the Mohammedans remind one of the Jewish sacrifices in Jerusalem. Some years 100,000 sheep are slaughtered, and until the recent sanitary rules were enforced by the Sultan, the reeking, festering remains of the victims polluted the air for miles, and bred pestilence among the pilgrims. It is contrary to the fatalistic doctrines of Islam to submit to such precautions, but the military power of the Sultan compels obedience.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Not a Rebel Flag.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 17.—We notice in the *Constitution* of this city a paragraph extracted from your paper in the following words, from your correspondent D. C. B.: "The largest hotel in Atlanta now floats a Rebel flag as boldly as in the days of Secession. Any of the Northern men now here will verify my statement." The Kimball House is the one referred to, of which we are the proprietors. Your correspondent was in great error; and such a statement, published in a journal as prominent and as widely circulated as yours, is calculated to do us injury; consequently we would respectfully ask you for correction.

The flag alluded to was the colors of the State of Georgia, as recommended by a special Committee at the last session of our General Assembly. We obtained the design from the State Executive office. A hotel run for profit cannot mix with politics; hence we would have shown a want of ordinary judgment thus to insult our numerous Northern patrons by such an action.

We believe that you will see the justice in making correction. Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

SCOVILLE, SELDEN & CO.,
Proprietors of the H. J. Kimball House.

"South Side Street-Cars."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 20.—I notice in your issue of to-day an article with the above caption, signed "Unknown," complaining about the 5-cent rates on the South Side, while on the North and West Sides twenty-five rides are sold for $1. I once wrestled with the same problem, and, seeing no reason why the fare should not be the same, went to the office of the Railway Company, when I found the rate was really less. The most of the lines on the West and North Sides are three miles in length, and the rate four cents per ride, or one and one-third cents per mile, while on the South Side the routes are four and three-quarters and five miles, and the rate 5c, or about one cent per mile, or nearly one-third of a cent per mile less than in the other divisions. I also learned that tickets can be had in any amount at the Company's office. If "Unknown" rides every day on the street-cars as I do, he may be qualified,—at any rate the people are,—to decide which portion of the city is provided with the best and most comfortable cars. I have no connection with any of the railway companies, but like to see fair play, and as a "South-Sider" I am not ashamed of our railway accommodations, and am quite content to ride in the best cars at one-third of a cent per mile less than in any other division of the city. Respectfully, "SOUTH SIDER."

Modern Preaching.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Would it not be well for some of our Chicago ministers, instead of arguing and quarreling over matters they know nothing about, to preach original sermons from God's Word, and leave each other alone? If preachers will set the pernicious example of denouncing each other from their pulpits, what may we not expect from their hearers in every-day life?

To draw crowds and raise excitement, seems to be the main object many pastors have in view at the present day. Their salaries are generally sure; on that score they rest easy apparently. But if they only received wages commensurate with the unselfish good they did in their churches or community, it seems to me they would be more careful in their attacks on each other. How strange it seems that men who profess to be endowed with God's spirit should attempt to force others to the same belief with themselves in many things, when God Himself left every one to the entire freedom of his own will.

The earlier ages of the world's history, and again in latter times, were fraught with scenes and incident's of bloodshed and bigotry, all in the name of religion, when that had nothing whatever to do with it, and only disgraced God's righteous government consequent upon the innate selfishness of mankind.

The majority of ministers of the present day seem to be more imbued with the spirit of controversy and love of notoriety than humble followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, whose pure Gospel is too dull and seemingly unimportant for their extended capabilities.

Ministers ought, in justice to a sinful community, to be paid by the piece, or on commission. We might then in a measure escape old and worn-out party sermons, and secure a more liberal sprinkling of loving sympathy with mankind in the trials and tribulations of life, and a purer exposition of a law which was given in love, instead of man's wisdom, backed by a steady salary. L. MOUAT.

Sensible Suggestions.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 18.—An accident occurred at Clark street bridge last night of which I was an eye-witness. The bridge being opened for the passage of a steamboat, a man, facing south, not perceiving its being open, stepped off into the river. A few minutes after the steamboat came opposite, stopped when shouted to, and reached him a pole. Before he could grasp it he went under, but rose in an instant, grasped it, and was brought close to the vessel, which then kept slowly moving towards the piles at the west side of the bridge, so that he was in danger of being crushed between them and a wooden fendoff which was at his other side; and I fancied he was hurt, for just as he seemed to me to touch the piles he moaned several times. The vessel then stopped and moved out from the piles, two or three men got down her side to the water, and one of them with a rope got hold of him. We then shouted to them to haul him on board as soon as they could; but no, there were about five leaning over the rail, and, I suppose, having hold of the rope, and three or four more from that to the water's edge, yet there he lay in the water for at least ten minutes, till a boat came up and took him out of the water.

The steamboat passed out, and on inquiry some one on board shouted that the man appeared to be dead; and no wonder. Had he been hoisted on deck in time he was safe. He had presence of mind and strength sufficient to grasp the pole when told so, and was not more than five minutes in the water till then. He must have struggled hard, for he had moved from opposite the east footpath to opposite the west.

I could not help thinking and so remarking to the bystanders, how it would fare with a man overboard in the lake with a fresh breeze. He'd stand no chance whatever with the crew of that steamboat, when in glassy water and stationary, with gaslight gleaming around them, they would not hoist a man from the water to the deck.

And here let me suggest the necessity of some barrier—a chain or bar—across the ends of those bridges when open at night-time, and if a gaslight was fixed high at the extremity it would also help to point out the danger. Is it not a matter of wonder that at least one lifebelt is not placed at each extremity, where in case of accident any one could lay hands on it and fling it to the drowning person. If this were so, it would prove of great assistance in saving life. Yours respectfully,

MICHAEL HEHIR.

Street-Walking and Gambling.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Your paper is deserving of great credit for its labors in behalf of decency and morality, and we hope it will continue to expose the nightly goings-on in every part of the city as well as State street. I suppose our new Mayor has his hands a little too full at present to give his attention to the depraved condition of things, but we hope that he will soon turn his attention especially to this street-walking business. There is no excuse under the sun for allowing that business to continue, unless it be for the especial benefit of the beer-gardens. Now, must our whole community be scandalized and our city be disgraced for the sake of these few men who run these places? If they wish to keep saloons they have the same chance with others who keep respectable places, and who pay the very same as they do for license, etc.

We will not argue the question with Mr. Harrison about the total suppression of gambling and prostitution, for few will argue that either can be entirely suppressed; but when the mandate went forth that roping for gambling would not be tolerated on the street, why did he not apply the same rule to the other, the more disgusting and to be deplored of the two? It is very strange that it is to be countenanced at all. This class of women harbor those gents that tie handkerchiefs over their faces and step into stores and shops to plunder, and if resisted or interfered with do not hesitate to take life, and are liable to be met with on any corner after dark, ready to knock down, slug, or hold up any one coming their way who looks like he might have a nickel about him. As a rule they both keep their rooms during the day, but as darkness approaches they go forth in search of prey, and any of our police, as well as their many victims, can tell you how well they succeed.

We hope you will continue to expose this business, and if our officials will not remedy the evil it will put our citizens as well as strangers from all parts of the State on their guard, and will post them in regard to the kind of people, both male and female, that are allowed to prowl through our streets, marking them for their legitimate prey. It will soon be that decent people that build and maintain our streets and sidewalks will have no rights at all that these people are bound to respect. I wonder if the mighty American bird that is perched high over the entrance of 360 State street does not feel a little ashamed of the company he is keeping to-night. ***.

The Last Iowa Meteor.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 19.—I have just examined the specimen of meteorite fallen the 10th inst. at Estherville, Emmet County, Ia., and sent to you by Mr. S. E. Bemis.

It is a genuine meteoric iron, and belongs to a rather rare type, that of *cellulous* iron. The whole fragment is made essentially of malleable metal full of cavities or cells of different size. A few of them are empty; most are full of a glassy, yellow mineral known in mineralogy under the name of *chrysolite*, and composed chiefly of magnesia, oxyde of iron, and silica; there is also a little of a whitish, stony matter, which is another combination of silica with different bases, which circulate through the heavenly spaces until they come within the grasp—no, I mean the range of attraction—of our globe, which draws them to itself and makes them a part of its own mass.

I said above that this last Iowa meteorite belongs to a rather rare type, indeed, the masses thus composed of metal with cavities filled with chrysolite are few; the best known is that discovered is Siberia by the naturalist Pallas, at the end of the last century; its weight was over 1,530 pounds.

Other meteorites are solid iron, with little stony matter, if any. Again others are made mostly of stone in which are imbedded numerous little grains of metal. A very very remarkable variety fell at Orgueil (France) in 1864; it was light, porous, black throughout, contained little iron, but much water, and several other volatile principles. I cannot decide without analysis whether it is a feldspar or a member of the pyroxene family.

In some places there are little patches of a bright yellowish or rather bronze-like substance, composed of sulphur and iron; that mineral is called *troilite*, and is almost identical with the magnetic pyrites (pyrrhotine) found in several mines.

One may see, also, some bright spots, more silver like, or lamina, running through the iron. I judge them to be *Schreibersite*, or iron combined with phosphorus. Recent investigations have shown that meteoric iron generally contains several times its volume of gases condensed within its pores; those gases are carbonic acid, carbon protoxyde, hydrogen, and, I believe, sometimes nitrogen. It would be interesting for the Estherville one in that respect. Since you have been asked for some information about the origin of those bodies, I will add a few lines on that subject.

The fact of the fall of meteorites or aerolites being well established, the question was, Whence do they come from? It was thought at first, and believed by many, that they are found in the upper part of our atmosphere; that hypothesis is now entirely abandoned. An eminent French astronomer, Laplace, supposed that they were thrown off by volcanoes in the moon; at that time it was believed that our satellite has still active volcanoes, and that belief was founded on some imperfectly studied appearances of its surfaces; it is known now that they are simply luminous contrasts, due to the asperities of the surface.

The modern theory is that meteorites are fragments of other worlds than ours, which show that meteorites are not necessarily very hot when they reach the ground.

We cannot learn all about our globe from the mere survey of one of its countries; so it is with those exploded worlds: a single fragment is not enough for a complete knowledge of a given meteor. In the interest of science, I will then ask through your columns those persons having specimens of the Estherville iron that can conveniently be sent by express, to be so kind as to lend them to me for examination; they will be faithfully returned, if any one is liberal enough to give away one or two for chemical analysis. I hope to be able to solve one or two points obscure yet. Respectfully,

PROF. M. DELAFONTAINE.

Notre Dame University.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, May 19.—An unaccountable spirit of bitterness seems to manifest itself in a few instances in opposition to the generous sympathy shown towards Notre Dame in her affliction. Were the letter of "William Francis" in yesterday's TRIBUNE an indication of any general feeling towards the University, we might well ask, What have those Fathers and Brothers done to merit these words of rebuke? The true animus of such an attack, however, undoubtedly comes from the fact that the sympathy for Notre Dame is so widespread and so genuine. Notre Dame has won the love of the people in the last third of a century, and now the expression of that love moves irresistibly through all classes of society, bringing to her aid and sympathy to sustain her at this time of trial. It is at such a time that envy shows itself most malignant. Granted that the institution has enemies, it is a most ungenerous foe that seeks the moment when his enemy is down to strike his nerveless blow.

"What has Notre Dame done for the past forty years?" Chicago is not the place to ask such a question, but Chicago is the place to answer it. No city in the nation knows so well what Notre Dame has done as does Chicago, for they have grown up together from the untamed wilds of Nature, and Chicago has at all times availed herself largely of advantages she fancied Notre Dame presented for the education of youth,—as many as one hundred students being present at one time from that city. But it has produced no scholar, and no book has come forth under its patronage. Shall we then reckon up the colleges and universities of the country, and wherever we find one that has produced no scholar, no book, of which literature and oratory are boastful, cast that aside as unworthy of the name? What college west of the Alleghenies has produced the scholar or this book that literature and oratory laud so highly? Wao, pray, are the scholars, and what are the books, of even so renowned an institution as the University of Michigan? And yet who will dare say that that great University has not been doing noble work during the past forty years? Have the numberless colleges of the West been doing nothing because an Agassiz or a Newman has not yet come forth from any of them?

It is not so long since the famous question was asked: "Who reads an American book?" Was the taunt a just one? And yet Yale and Harvard then counted their years not by the ten, as do our Western institutions, but by the hundred. But is the test a good one in any case? Is the work of the educator to produce scholars and to make books? Some of the world's most famous scholars owed little to the schools, and the only good books are the work of men of genius, whether seated in Professors' chairs or starving in garrets. Notre Dame has produced her fair share of books, periodicals, writers, orators, and scientists, but she has done something far better than all this. In the thirty-five years she have passed since she received her charter from the Legislature of Indiana, she has sent forth an army of young men as highly moral and intelligent as any institution can boast in the same time and with the same advantages. The good people of Chicago, hundreds of whom were educated here, are themselves the best illustration of this truth. It is the crowning honor due this now stricken institution that she has successfully striven to purify and guide the heart as well as to develop the intellect of her students. In a late interview, the Hon. J. H. Smart, Superintendent of Public Instruction for this State, is reported to have uttered these admirable sentiments on the subject of education:

"Then an education means a good deal more than the mere acquisition of information?"

"Yes, sir. Our best teachers understand very well that taking out a child's brains and stuffing the vacuum with a few books is not education. As has been well said, if you train a man's body only you make a magnificent brute; if you train his body and his mind you make a magnificent scoundrel; and if you train his body, his mind, and his heart you have a magnificent manhood of manhood. Right education will make manly men and womanly women."

Prof. Smart's doctrine is that which is believed in at Notre Dame, and not the godless system now advocated in France, of which our critic seems so enamored.

How long, by the way, does this correspondent think that this "old school" method, as he calls it, has been in existence? The privilege of establishing universities was granted to Catholics in the year 1875, but four years ago. For nearly one hundred years before that only the State schools could grant degrees. Now, this despotic French Government, in the name of liberty, proposes not only to take away the right to confer degrees from the Catholic universities, but even to forbid Catholics the right to be instructed by their own teachers, and this in defiance of the fact that the public examinations have shown the Catholic schools superior to the State schools. No wonder the British and American press, secular as well as Catholic, has so generally spoken out against the despotic character of the proposed restrictions on education in France. Such legislation would not be considered for a moment either in this country or in England, and yet envious fault-finders affect to praise that in France of which they would be ashamed in their own country. In this educational contest in France, tyranny is on the side of State schools and liberty on the side of religion. In America, thank God, liberty is on the side of both education and religion, where we trust it will ever remain.

As for Notre Dame, she has struggled, without endowment or any aid but the patronage of an appreciative public, and thus risen from a condition of absolute poverty thirty-five years ago, when one little student entered her doors in the wilderness, until the present time. If the people have found her deficient in her mission as an educator, they have been strangely silent in all these years on the subject. They have, on the contrary, by every means by which human thought can be expressed, shown their hearty approval of the conscientious care which has here been bestowed upon the education of the youth committed to her charge. And the success of this University is the direct result of this approval of the people. Notre Dame has been true to her students, and her students have in turn been true to her. That, under Heaven, is the secret of her prosperity. Her cause is the cause of liberal and Christian education; and, so long as there are parents who believe in the Christian education of their children, so long will Notre Dame prosper, all detraction to the contrary notwithstanding.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Curb—A Diseased Horse—The Dose of Carbolic Acid for Hogs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The following comes from West Point, Ill.:

VETERINARIAN: I have a horse that has what is called curb. What will cure it? Please answer in THE TRIBUNE, and oblige a SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—Curb may be defined as a swelling of the posterior ligaments at the lower part of the hock-joint, and presents itself as an elevation situated at the lower end of the calcaneus bone, which causes the usually straight line of the posterior border of the lower part of the hind leg, from the tip of the hock to the fetlock, to be interrupted by producing a curve, or making it convex.

Like many another disease or ailment, a curb owes its existence to a combination of causes,—that is, to a co-operation of certain predisposing and exciting causes. The former, the predisposing causes, consist in too much angle or curve in the hock-joint, a long calcaneus, and a long shank, and a weak and narrow formation in general. At any rate, such a condition seems to be necessary to produce a curb, because the latter never makes its appear